

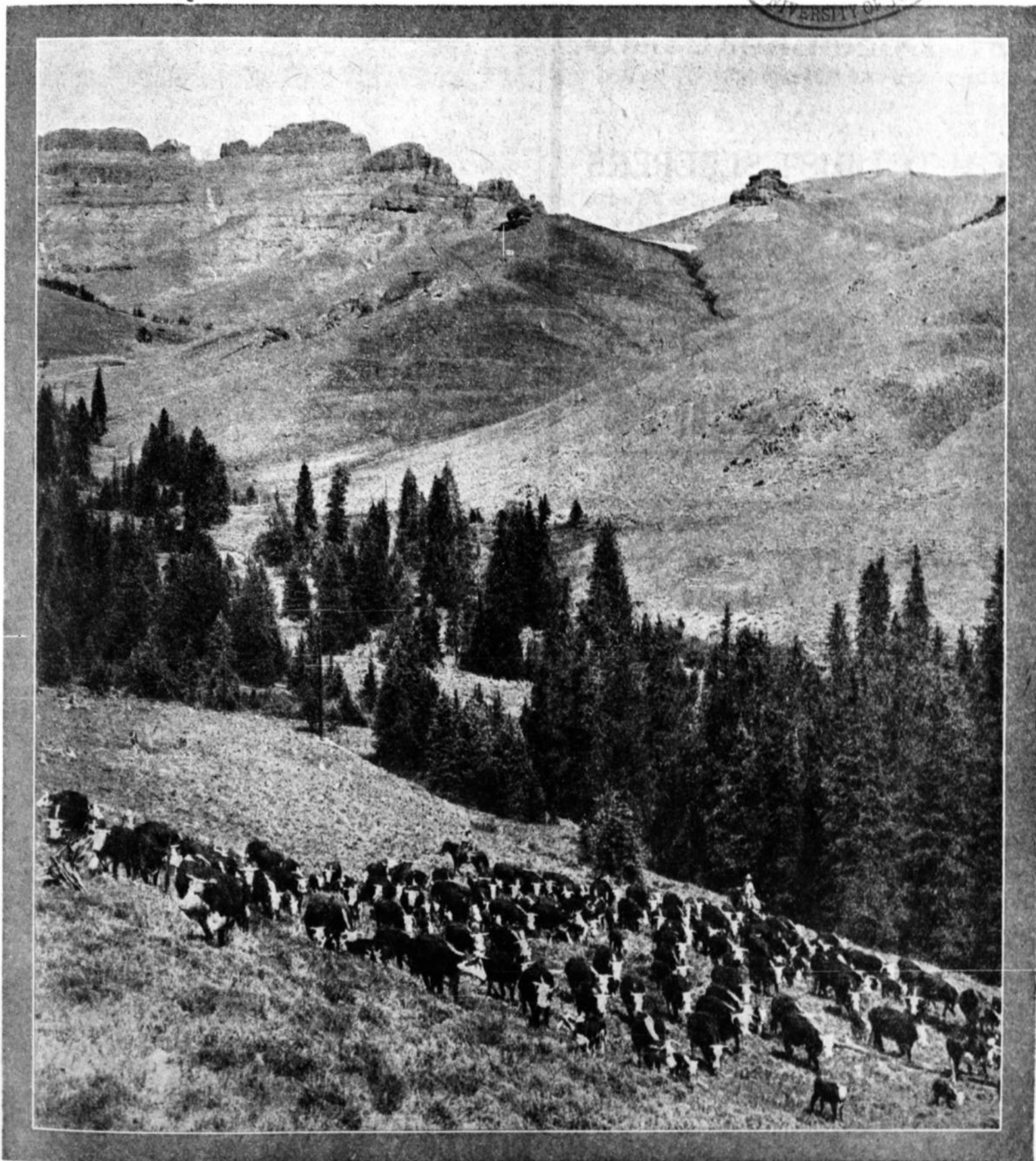
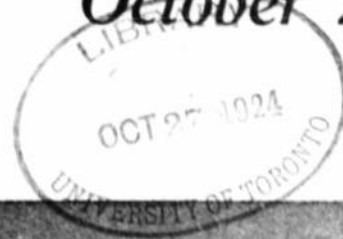
# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

October 22, 1924



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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

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## News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

### Manitoba

#### Campaign Dates Postponed

Owing to the continued wet weather throughout the province, and the consequent delay in threshing and harvesting operations, it has been decided to delay our fall campaign until the week of November 24. During the period of November 24 to December 6, approximately 435 meetings will be held throughout the province, and every local association visited. Exact details as to speakers and itinerary of meetings will be announced in a few days.

The conference of speakers and members of district boards as planned for October 30, is also postponed until November 13. The full provincial board will meet in the Central office on November 12, and make final arrangements for our annual convention in January.

It is felt that by thus delaying our campaign, we will ensure a good attendance at our meetings. The backward weather has delayed fall operations on the farms, and farmers will be exceedingly busy at their fall work so long as weather permits. But by the end of November, the work will be largely completed and we can be confident of large turnouts at every meeting.

The decision of the Board of Railway Commissioners in abrogating the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, and the consequent disastrous effect on agriculture, will arouse our farm people as nothing else could, in their determination to organize and protect their own interests against exploitation by our transportation companies. It constitutes a call to arms, and our farmers' organization will certainly respond and demand that in any final decision the interests of Western Canada will be safeguarded.

#### Neepawa Convention

The annual U.F.M. district convention for Neepawa constituency will be held in Neepawa, on Wednesday, November 19. The principal speaker for the occasion will be Hon. R. W. Craig, attorney-general.

#### Moline Junior U.F.M.

The Moline Junior U.F.M. local met on September 29 to elect officers for the year. The new president is Doris Hindson; vice-president, Minnie Prout, and secretary-treasurer, Edna Kroft.

At their next meeting a program of work for the next six months will be drafted by the board, and plans made for securing additional members.

### Saskatchewan

#### Grain Growers' Serial

How the S.G.G.A. has helped the farmer.

61. The Women's Section of the S.G.G.A. has rendered splendid service in the establishment of rest rooms, the securing of district nurses, the obtaining of mothers' pensions and many other matters peculiarly affecting rural life. These are some of the things that help to make life worth while on the prairies.

62. In May, 1921, the association was represented at sittings of the Board of Railway Commissioners, and presented a strong demand for the reduction of freight rates.

In this matter, which is vital to success on the farm, the association has at all times done everything possible to protect the interests of the farmer.

63. In March and November of the same year, the association rendered good service to the farmers of the province at conferences on the farm labor problem and general economic conditions, which were called by the Commissioner of Labor and Premier Dunning respectively.

64. The Canadian Council of Agriculture appointed F. W. Riddell, J. R. Murray and H. W. Wood, a committee

on wheat marketing. This committee recommended the appointment of a Co-operative Grain Marketing Committee, charged with the formation of a Co-operative Grain Marketing Association.

The C.C.A. was therefore the pioneer in co-operative grain marketing in West, and the S.G.G.A. formed a portion of the committee which made the recommendation, and thus paved the way for the wheat pool.

65. The marketing of by-products of the farm was taken up by the Women's Section in 1922.

This led to the appointment of a marketing committee which, under the leadership of Mrs. Holmes, of Asquith, is doing excellent work in the development of dairying and the promotion of co-operative marketing of farm products.

66. The executive of the association was represented at a conference at the Parliament Buildings which resulted in the establishment of the Debt Adjustment Bureau.

While we have no wish to claim all the credit for this accomplishment, the association at least had a hand in the job.

(To be continued.)

#### Help is Needed

Have you considered the question of relief for the dried-out districts of the province? City people are taking the matter up, and a number of locals have also responded. Many districts have been favored with a good or fair crop, many others have not that good fortune. Now is the time for the strong to help the weak. It can be done by putting the ideals of the S.G.G.A. into effect. Those who are destitute cannot wait for improved economic conditions; they must be helped while the need exists. Will you take up the role of The Good Samaritan?

#### S.G.G.A. Undertakes Economic Survey

The Central office has sent out a questionnaire to all locals of the S.G.G.A. in an effort to thoroughly size up the economic situation in the province. This has been done partly in view of a conference which the Canadian Council of Agriculture is hoping to arrange in the course of a month or so with representatives of the head offices of the mortgage companies doing business in the West, with the object of trying to find some way to reduce interest charges on mortgages, and to secure more satisfactory conditions for mortgage business in general.

The questionnaire contains 19 questions covering every factor necessary to enable the officials to obtain a complete and satisfactory survey of the economic situation in the province, and it is hoped that locals will co-operate by answering every question as fully as possible.

The task would be a heavy one if it rested on the shoulders of one man in each district, and, in order to lighten the burden, it is suggested that each local shall call a meeting and appoint a survey committee to make a thorough investigation. Each member of the committee will then report to the convenor, who in turn will report to the local secretary. It is hoped that this work will be taken up at once so that the questionnaire may be returned not later than November 15.

#### Membership Campaign

At a meeting of the Central Board, which took place on October 8 and 9, in the Central office, Regina, a considerable number of matters of importance to the association were under consideration, chief of which, however, was an extensive campaign for membership, which is to be put on in all parts of the province, commencing on Monday, November 3.

The meetings will be arranged in series, and each series will cover a period of about two weeks, two meetings being held each day. This means

Continued on Page 20



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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

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## Co-op. Building at Buffalo

Regina, October 15.—Announcement of another step in the development of Saskatchewan's farmer-owned-and-controlled grain-handling organization, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, was made this week when F. W. Riddell, general manager, made public the plans of the directors for the erection of a terminal transfer elevator at Buffalo, New York. The elevator will have a capacity of 1,100,000 bushels, and will be erected at a cost of approximately \$800,000. The plant will be ready for operation by August 1, 1925, it is expected. The transfer plant will occupy 12 acres of land in the Buffalo harbor. Provision has been made for expansion of the plant as more space is required. Buffalo is a very strategic point in the movement of grain to the overseas markets. A wider range of ports is more readily available from Buffalo than from any other eastern lake port. During the crop years 1920, 1921 and 1922, 60 per cent. of all grain shipped by lake from Chicago, Duluth, Superior, Fort William and Port Arthur, was billed to Buffalo. Buffalo, situated at the eastern end of the Great Lakes, is the third largest railroad terminal in the world, and gives ready access to Atlantic seaports.

With the completion of the Buffalo plant the Co-op. will have forged the final link in the organization which will permit the shipment of grain direct from the farm to the overseas markets.

The following is also of interest: A branch of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company has been opened in Saskatoon, with Russell Lamont, formerly of the head office of the company, in charge. The purpose of the office is to give more efficient marketing service to the farmers of the northern section of the province. Of the 434 country elevators operated by the Co-operative Elevator Company, about one-half of them are in the northern part of Saskatchewan.

## Contest on Motor Trips Closes

The Guide announces that its contest which has been running during the summer on motor trips will be brought to a close on November 1. In this contest the following prizes were offered:

- For the best letter.....\$10.00
- For the second best letter..... 8.00
- For the third best..... 5.00
- For the fourth best..... 4.00
- For the fifth best..... 3.00

We asked The Guide readers to describe some motor trip they took during the past summer or the present autumn. This could either be a holiday, a fishing trip, visit to an experimental farm field day or a tour through some part of the country. Contestants were asked to describe what equipment they took with them, the approximate cost of the trip, and any experiences they had which they thought would be of interest to others. We asked that where possible snap-shots taken on trip be sent with letter. A large number of letters have already been received. There is still time for others to write us. Do not forget the closing date of this contest—November 1.

Address all letters to the Contest Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## A Progressive Viewpoint

By R. A. Hoey, M.P.

The people of the prairie provinces are fortunate in having the prime minister in their midst at the present time in view of the decision reached by a majority of the Railway Commission with respect to the Crow's Nest Pass discrimination case.

Mr. King, in his public addresses delivered so far in the West, has been confining his attention almost wholly to the difficulties experienced by his government owing to the legacy bequeathed by their predecessors in office. These difficulties, he contends, have been accentuated owing to the division existing in the ranks of what he terms the Liberal-Progressive forces in the House and in the country, and multiplied by the actions of an auto-critically-constituted Senate. Apart from a few general statements, Mr. King, in my judgment, has studiously avoided any reference to the problems that are agitating and creating depression in the minds of the western people at this moment.

Unless I misinterpret the spirit of Western Canada, and misjudge the many evidences of dissatisfaction that are apparent, I am persuaded that the people before whom the prime minister has appeared, are demanding, and have a right to demand, a calm and dispassionate review of the history of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement during the session of 1922, and a declaration interpreting the attitude of his government toward the full re-instatement of the agreement. The reply may be that actions speak louder than words, but what the people of the West are anxious to know is: Do the actions of the government, in their decision of 1922, and their decision of last session, express the genuine intention and real will of the government? If a certain amount of political pressure was exercised that compelled the government to render a decision contrary to their best judgment, or as an alternative, an appeal to the electors, the people should be informed. It is very significant that the minister of railways made no statement to parliament that would indicate in any way why the agreement was allowed to come into full force on July 6 of this year. It is my opinion that if the minister of railways had presented a statement giving in detail the reasons why the government was permitting the agreement to come into force again, no body such as the Railway Commission, would have sought to flout the will of parliament thus expressed. But unfortunately no statement was submitted; instead we have had silence, evasion and an attempt on the part of the government at every turn to shirk the responsibility that the task of the moment imposed.

If, however, the government were convinced that the time had arrived on July 6, for the full and complete re-instatement of the agreement—and their decision at that time would indicate that such was their belief—then their duty now is clear and unmistakable. The government must take immediate steps to rescind the order of the majority of the railway commissioners. Only by so doing, and in this way can they render effective their decision of last session.

Chapter 68, Statutes of Canada, 1919, Section 52. (1) reads: The governor-in-council may at any time, in his discretion, either upon petition of any

party, person or company interested, or of his own motion, and without any petition or application, vary or rescind any order, decision, rule or regulation of the board, whether such order or decision is made inter partes or otherwise, and whether such regulation is general or limited in its scope and application; and any order which the governor-in-council may make with respect thereto shall be binding upon the board and upon all parties.

## The Australian Treaty

The Crow's Nest Pass agreement is undoubtedly of the most vital importance but it is not the only matter upon which the audiences addressed by Mr. King are seeking information and enlightenment. The prime minister should in all fairness, prior to his departure from the West, take the people into his confidence and attempt to reconcile his recent claims that his government has been reducing the burden of taxation and thus affording a measure of relief to the consuming public, with the recent trade treaty negotiated by his government with Australia. Under this treaty, which has already been ratified by the Australian parliament, Canada will grant Australia the British preference on fresh meat, canned meat, lard, tallow, eggs, butter, cheese, onions, raisins, currants, dried fruits not otherwise provided for, canned fruit and vegetables, glue, gelatine, beeswax, pears, quinces, apricots, nectarines, honey and eucalyptus oil. Certain goods of Canadian origin, including fish, gloves, machinery and paper, imported into Australia, will be given the benefit of the British preference while others consisting of steel or iron tubes or pipe, goloshes and vehicle parts, will enter under the intermediate tariff. The most important feature of this treaty is the increase of duty on raisins and currants of 350 per cent., provision for which is already made by the budget of 1923. This means additional duty of over \$1,000,000 imposed upon Canadian consumers and \$250,000 upon the prairie provinces alone, if the consumption of the fiscal year 1923 is maintained. In other words the Canadian farmer who has been subsidizing the Eastern manufacturer, the railroads and many other interests, is now going to have the privilege of subsidizing the Australian raisin grower also, while he continues to sell his products in competition with the world.

Mr. King is asking for closer co-operation between the present Liberal government and the Progressive members and yet, as those two incidents demonstrate, the causes which brought the Progressive movement into existence are still operating and they still constitute the supreme justification for the continuance of the group as a distinct and separate political entity.

Winnipeg, October 16.—J. A. Gregory, president of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Regina, announced in that city that with the completion of the legal documents in preparation, the plant of the Canadian Packing Company in Winnipeg, would be added as a unit to the organization. This plant will be taken over about November 1, and will be used as a point of assembly, and as a base of operations for business with the United States and European markets and will ultimately be enlarged. During the past month the market of British Columbia and the Orient have been invaded successfully by this concern.

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The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of any case. Write for it today, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

## Swedish Inventor Has New Oil Light

Claims Whiter and Much Cheaper Light Than Electric or Gas

Edison enabled us to enjoy the benefits of electric light, Count Welsbach's mantle made it possible to have the incandescent gas light, but it remained for a Swedish engineer named Johnson, now living in Chicago, to devise a lamp that would burn ordinary, everyday kerosene oil and produce a light said by the many scientists who have seen it to be whiter than electric. The lamp is as simple to operate as the old style oil lamp, burns without odor, smoke or noise and is proving a sensation where oil light is needed.

Mr. Johnson offers to send a lamp on ten days' free trial, and will even give one to the first user in each locality who will help introduce it. A letter addressed to S. N. Johnson, 579 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg, will bring full particulars about this wonderful new lamp. He has an interesting agency offer, too.



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* Nov. 21—Montclair to Liverpool	
* Nov. 26—Metita to Belfast, Glasgow	
* Nov. 26—Montrose to Liverpool	
* Dec. 5—Montclair to Liverpool	
* Dec. 10—Minnedosa to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp	
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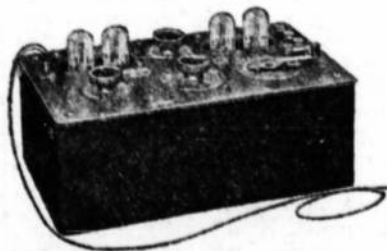
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## Radio-Telephony

An explanation of vibration frequency—By W. B. Cartmel, B.S., M.A., M.E.I.C.

**N**OW in radio we have to transmit sound vibrations at one place into sound vibrations at some other place by acting, not on a continuous current as in ordinary wire telephony, but by acting on an alternating current, that is to say, we have to impose other vibrations upon an already varying current. The vibrations that we have to deal with in radio are, as we have already seen, of a very high frequency, the frequency depending on the wave-length. Thus a 300-metre wave-length

alternating current which oscillates up and down in the transmitting aerial has such a high-vibration frequency, that it is not detectable by ordinary means, although if allowed to flow through an electric lamp it would heat up the filament just as an ordinary direct current would do. The ordinary current that is used for electric lighting is a 60-cycle alternating current, that is, it vibrates back and forth through the lamp 60 times per second, which is too rapid to produce an observable flicker, although a flicker may be noticed in

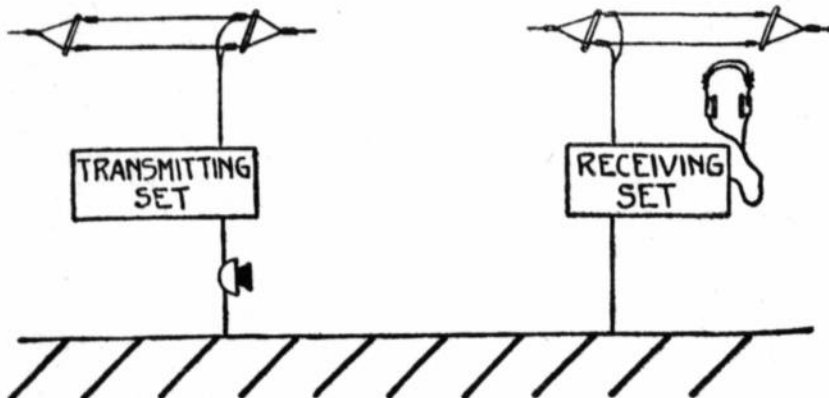


Fig. 4

corresponds to a vibration frequency of 1,000,000 per second, a 150-metre wave-length would be 2,000,000 per second, a 600-metre wave-length 500,000 per second, and a 400-metre wave-length would be 75,000 vibrations per second, and so on.

The average voice frequency is in the neighborhood of 800 or 900 vibrations per second, while the highest vibration that it is possible to hear, is in the neighborhood of 20,000 vibrations per second, frequencies above these being entirely inaudible. Therefore, frequencies above 20,000 cycles per second are radio frequencies, and are entirely inaudible, while frequencies below 20,000 cycles per second may be heard, and are known as audio frequencies. The high frequencies used in radio do not affect a telephone receiver in any way, although certain forms of instructions used for measuring alternating currents will register these currents. We see, therefore, that the

the 25-cycle electric lighting at present in use in Toronto.

In the antenna or aerial, therefore, we have a current of a very high frequency which sets up high-frequency vibrations in the ether, but the antenna current in many ways is like a continuous current. It will, of course, not act upon an ordinary direct current ammeter, but will act on an alternating current meter without the least flicker, because the needle of the instrument could not follow the rapid oscillations of the current, and would read like a steady current. Now if such a current, instead of a direct current or a continuous current, were sent through an ordinary telephone transmitter, and if one were to talk into the transmitter, the vibrations of the diaphragm would cause the high-frequency current to vary just as one might cause the direct current to vary. It will be noted that the negative half-cycles (as they are called) of the high frequency are affected as well as the positive half-cycles, so that we have a wavy line showing how the high-frequency current varies with the time, this wavy line

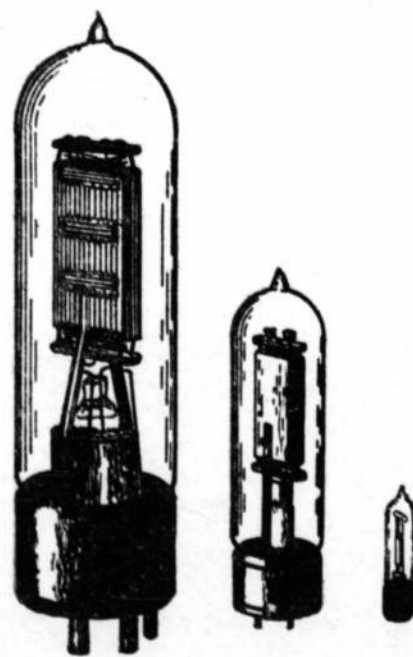


Fig. 3

being reproduced below the base line as well as above the base line.

You will see from the above how we might produce a wireless telephone transmitting equipment. It would simply be necessary to send the high-frequency oscillations into the aerial and place a telephone transmitter in the aerial in order that it might affect the high-frequency current, or modulate it as it is called. Telephone transmission has actually been done in just this way. As far back as 1907, Professor

Reginald A. Fessenden, using an ordinary electric dynamo, such as is used for electric lighting, only that it produced vibrations of 75,000 cycles per second, instead of 60 cycles per second, as is the case with the ordinary electric light dynamo, actually achieved wireless telephony in just this way. In Figure 4 we see illustrated this sort of a transmitting set. The chief drawback to this system is that a sufficient amount of current cannot be passed through an ordinary telephone transmitter so as to give the amount of power required for a powerful transmitting station. It is only the advent of the electron tube which has made radio-telephony really a success, and practically all radio-telephony today is carried out by means of powerful tubes of this kind.

Very powerful electron tubes are in use today in radio telephone broadcasting stations. A single tube will deliver 250 watts of energy, that is to say, ten times as much power as is consumed in an ordinary 25-watt electric lamp. This large tube is similar to the tiny peanut tube which is used as a detector, where the output is only a small fraction of a watt, but which by virtue of the smallness and delicacy of its parts, is more suitable for detection. Figure 3 shows a large transmitting tube (250 watts) and a medium-size transmitting tube (50 watts) in comparison with a peanut tube. Later on in this series, the electron tube, or vacuum tube, and the various purposes for which it is used in radio-telephony, will be discussed.

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 22, 1924

## An Amazing Decision

The Board of Railway Commissioners, by a majority decision, has put the Crow's Nest Pass agreement aside after it has been honored for 27 years, and ordered the resumption on October 29, of the railway freight rates in force on July 6, that is, the rates established by the companies while the agreement was suspended. This decision has the support of four members of the commission: Chief Commissioner McKeown and Commissioners Boyce, Nantel and Lawrence. Assistant Chief Commissioner McLean and Commissioner Oliver, dissent from the judgment of the majority.

The majority find that the board, under the Railway Act, has jurisdiction over all rates of the railway companies, and power to make any adjustments or to order any rates that it may deem fair, just, reasonable and undiscriminatory, and while the board will give due regard to agreements such as the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, it is not bound by them. In summarizing the finding of the majority, Chief Commissioner McKeown said:

It therefore follows that the reduction provided for in the Crow's Nest Pass agreement must disappear as a factor in Canadian freight tariffs. Under the conditions now prevailing, it is impossible to make a fair and reasonable adjustment of rates and tolls as between one locality and another, and as between shipper and the railroads, on the basis of the continuance of such reductions and the provisions of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. This decision will remove, as between city and city, all discrimination based on the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, and will eliminate whatever discrimination has arisen from an extension of lines and railways to which the benefit of such rates has not been applied by those responsible for the existing tariffs.

Assistant Chief Commissioner McLean, dissenting from the opinion of the majority, holds that the board has not the authority to set aside the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, and that if it had possessed that authority there would have been no necessity for parliament to amend the Railway Act to permit the suspension of the agreement, or in fact, to pass any legislation about the agreement at all. In his opinion the provisions of the law involved do not warrant the conclusions arrived at by the majority. Commissioner Oliver, in registering his dissent from the judgment of the majority said:

This board was created and empowered for the more efficient enforcement of the acts of parliament regarding railways, and, therefore, cannot set aside any part of the provisions of any such act, but on the contrary is bound to loyally enforce those provisions. While it would be quite in order for the government to negotiate a new arrangement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the place of the Crow's Nest Act, I am of the opinion that such an agreement, having due regard to the promotion of trade between Eastern and Western Canada, should maintain the principle of low fixed rates on basic products established by that act.

The decision of the majority of the board raises two points: (1) the jurisdiction and powers of the board; (2) the order to restore the rates in effect on July 6. The former is a question of law, and the Railway Act makes provision for the reference of such legal questions to the Supreme Court of Canada. The second point is of immediate urgency, and public bodies of various kinds in the West have taken action for the purpose of preventing the order going into effect. Section 52 of the Railway Act says:

The governor-in-council may at any time, in his discretion, either upon petition of any party, person or company interested, or of his own motion, and without any petition or application, vary or rescind any order, decision, rule or regulation of the board,

whether such order or decision is made inter partes or otherwise, and whether such regulation is general or limited in its scope and application; and any order which the governor-in-council may make with respect thereto shall be binding upon the board and upon all parties.

The government may thus suspend or rescind the order of the board, and regardless for the time being of the question of the power of the board to pass such an order, the government can on its own initiative, prevent the order going into effect, and thus maintain rates as they are. Public bodies in the West have demanded that this action be taken by the government.

Eastbound rates on grain and flour are not affected by the judgment, these remaining as at present in force.

## Subsidizing Australian Producers

Before the Export Club of Montreal, last week, Hon. J. A. Robb, acting minister of finance, and Hon. R. B. Orchard, of Australia, who for a short time was minister without portfolio in the Hughes' cabinet, indulged in mutual congratulations on the successful result of the negotiations for a treaty of reciprocity between Canada and Australia. This treaty, Mr. Robb stated, will come into force, by order-in-council, just as soon as the Canadian government receives a cablegram from Australia saying that the treaty has been accepted. "I am glad," he said, "that after many efforts Australia has come in even though the arrangement is not perhaps as wide as I might have hoped for."

Mr. Orchard was also extremely glad that Canada and Australia had agreed that it was necessary for the dominions to establish systems of preference, and had given a lead "in this vitally important matter." "If there is to be further trade growth within the Empire," he said, "there must be better arrangements for reciprocal trade than have existed in the past."

We agree; but we would add that there will have to be "better arrangements" than are contained in the treaty about which the minister and the ex-minister waxed so eloquent, if the policy of reciprocity is ever to conform to the principle of reciprocity. Mr. Orchard has good reason to be entirely satisfied with the treaty, for it provides a special market in Canada for Australian dried fruits at the expense of the Canadian consumer, while it represents for the Australian consumer a probable reduction in the cost of a number of manufactured goods imported from Canada. It is a good treaty for the Australian fruit producer and the Australian consumer; it is a good treaty for the Canadian manufacturer, and a bad one for the Canadian consumer. Giving an advantage to the Australian producer at the expense of the Canadian consumer is not reciprocity, and if the Australian government could not be induced, as Mr. Fielding virtually admitted in his budget speech last year, to consider a treaty on any other terms, then they were not particularly anxious to "further trade growth within the Empire." They were out to secure an advantage and they certainly got it.

This treaty means a heavy increase in the taxation of the Canadian consumer. It provides for an increase of the tariff on raisins and currants of about 350 per cent. The duty is raised from 2/3 of a cent per pound to 3 cents a pound on all raisins and currants imported from places other than Australia and Great Britain, and on the importations of last year that means an

additional 2 1/3 cents a pound duty on 85 per cent. of all the raisins and currants consumed in Canada. It also means that the price on all raisins consumed in Canada will be increased.

It is reported that the production of raisins in Australia has increased enormously, and it is true that our importations from Australia are increasing rapidly. In the five months ending August 31, we imported 96,544 pounds of raisins from Australia as compared with 29,500 pounds for the whole of the preceding twelve months. But even this increased quantity is less than the one-hundredth part of what we import from the United States, importations thence for the same period this year being 9,710,410 pounds. The increased importation from Australia does, however, prove one thing; without any special tariff advantage the Australians are finding a market for their raisins in Canada. When they can thus compete with those already in the market, why did the government voluntarily agree to tax the Canadian consumer for the benefit of the Australian producer?

## Speak Up, Mr. King

Two very recent events afford Premier King an excellent opportunity, before he completes his western tour, to indicate in a tangible form whether the quality of the liberalism of the Liberal party bears any relationship to the progressivism of the Progressive party. Mr. King laid great emphasis upon this matter in his speeches two weeks ago, but his utterances on the question of the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway and the reform of the Senate, were decidedly not encouraging. The abrogation of the Crow's Nest Pass contract by the Railway Commission, last week, and the terms of the new treaty with Australia, present to Mr. King his opportunity. If he fails to measure up then it should be a fair commentary upon the genuineness of his proposals to the Progressives.

In allowing the Crow's Nest rates to come into effect automatically on July 7, 1924, Mr. King's government gave passive expression to its policy upon this question. In fact, members of the government have been claiming considerable credit for the benefits accruing to the prairie provinces under the Crow's Nest rates. But by order of the Railway Commission the Crow's Nest rates will be discontinued on October 29, and the former high rates will become effective. The question of law and jurisdiction in the matter is subject to appeal to the Supreme Court and to the Imperial Privy Council. But there is no occasion whatever for such an appeal with its golden harvest to the legal fraternity, and with severe losses to the people of Canada. The Railway Act gives the government authority by order-in-council to rescind any order of the Railway Commission. The clear and statesman-like duty of Mr. King and his government is to rescind the order of the Commission which cancels the Crow's Nest rates on October 29, and when parliament meets to present legislation making the Crow's Nest agreement effective, and beyond the authority of the Railway Commission. If Mr. King and his government fail in this matter they will be sacrificing the people of the prairie provinces upon the altar of railway dividends, and will be treating as a "scrap of paper" a contract, the validity of which has never been questioned for 27 years.

Mr. King has been very enthusiastic in discussing the record of his government on



the tariff question at the last session of parliament, when the reductions totalled approximately \$2,000,000. According to Finance Minister Robb, however, the new Australian treaty will be made effective in a few days by order-in-council, and the duty on raisins will be increased by 350 per cent., placing upon the people of Canada a new tariff tax of approximately \$1,000,000. The net effect of this is to bonus the raisin growers in Australia without one cent of compensating advantage to the consumers of Canada. A truly liberal policy would be to put raisins on the free list in order to lower the cost of the food of the common people. How can Mr. King justify such a tax upon consumption in the light of his avowed policy of tariff reduction?

These two questions are vital to the people of this country. Mr. King will find it necessary in both cases to make the action of his government correspond with its avowed policy if he expects sympathy or support from the prairie provinces. The time for words has passed; action, and prompt action, is required.

### Profits Out of the Tariff

A trade magazine, *The Glass Industry*, published in New York, explains editorially, why the Canadian Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Company, of Hamilton, closed its doors. It appears the company was started in the fall of 1920, and under auspicious political circumstances. Says the editorial:

Realizing the inadequacy of the existing tariff, coupled with the greatly depreciated European currency, the Conservative government had promised to give sufficient protection to enable this industry to be established and to survive.

Unfortunately, however, the Conservative government before it could carry out its philanthropic intentions was defeated, and a new government "known as the 'low tariff

or no tariff party,' was returned to power." This new government had to depend on Progressive support, and then what happened? The editorial goes on to say:

The Progressives are largely in Western Canada, and chiefly farmers, banded together through common adversity due to the temporary failure of farming as a means of livelihood. However well they understood their own problems, they did not, nor did they seek to understand the more complex problems of the industrial life of Eastern Canada. Hence the Liberal government, supported by the Progressives, pursued a policy of tariff reduction, having in mind only the demands of the agricultural communities and sacrificing labor, and incidentally capital, in the futile effort to correct their own misfortunes.

Isn't that a peach? These western farmers, knowing well enough how farming had failed to give them a decent livelihood, were actually so selfish and inconsiderate as to refuse to step further towards destitution by contributing their last mite to the support of a \$2,000,000 investment which had come into existence because the Conservative government had promised that the people of Canada would be compelled to make the required contribution. The mental workings and the ethical standards of protectionists simply pass all understanding.

Now the fact is that there has been no reduction of the duty on glass. Moreover, up to this year the policy of the government, as emphasized by Mr. Fielding, was tariff stability. Mr. Fielding made no tariff changes that amounted to anything; he refused to make them. But the changes made by Mr. Robb did not touch glass. The editorial states that the duty on glass was 12½ per cent. under the general tariff. It is still that. The industry referred to started with that protection and had it when it closed its doors. If it started simply because it was promised additional tariff protection, then it offered the investors dividends out of political intrigue and tariff

graft. But what has Mr. Meighen to say to this revelation of his policy of encouraging particular industrial ventures by promises of increased tariff protection?

### Editorial Notes

Lord Grey says that before he will support the treaty with Russia arranged by the MacDonald government, he requires evidence that the government to which the loan will be guaranteed, is supported by a free choice of the country. As free, for example, as the government of the Czars? If the governments of Great Britain had always stood on that ground there wouldn't be much of a Russian debt for them to worry about.

According to the decision of the majority of the Board of Railway Commissioners, the government was cracking a nut with a trip-hammer when it suspended the Crow's Nest Pass agreement under the authority of the War Measure Act.

The British Labor party conference has injected an issue into the election campaign that wasn't expected. It passed a resolution demanding nationalization of the banks, and that the government take over the Bank of England and "otherwise ensure that the control of credit is exercised in the public interest, and not in the interest of powerful financial groups." This, the supporters of the resolution declared, was "the very crux of the whole fight."

The discussion of a capital levy to reduce the war debt has been revived in France. This only goes to show how far they have got away from the idea that it would be possible to get out of Germany all the costs of the war.



E. Russenbott 24

Putting the "raise" into raisins



# The British Election

*Story of the prosecution which led to the downfall of the MacDonald government and an appeal to the electorate*



J. Ramsay MacDonald

Who became Britain's first Labor Prime Minister, on January 22, and who is seeking a positive mandate from the electorate.

THE thirteenth defeat of the British Labor government in the House of Commons, the outcome of what T. P. O'Connor described as "a miserable tempest in the tiniest little teapot that ever was introduced into political life," has led to another general election, in which the most determined effort is being made by the two old parties to reduce Labor to a decided minority in parliament.

What was this "miserable tempest in the tiniest little teapot"? On July 25, the Workers' Weekly, official organ of the Communist party, published an Open Letter to the Fighting Forces, which contained the following:

"Form committees in every barracks, aerodrome and ship. Let this be the nucleus of an organization that will prepare the whole of the soldiers, sailors and airmen, not merely to refuse to go to war, or to refuse to shoot strikers during industrial conflicts, but will make it possible for the workers, peasants and soldiers, sailors and airmen to go forward in a common attack upon the capitalists and smash capitalism for ever, and institute the reign of the whole working class.

"Refuse to shoot down your fellow workers.

"Refuse to fight for profits.

"Turn your weapons on your oppressors."

In a Special Service Supplement of August 1, the paper returned to the subject in the following words:

"The next war is being prepared,



H. H. Asquith

Liberal leader, who was Prime Minister from 1908 to 1916.

and it is you that the bosses will rely on to fight it for them. They will keep clear of the murdering and being murdered . . .

"You will be sent to kill women and children.

"You will be sent to shoot or shell or bomb, French or American workers in uniform. You are workers yourselves. Why do it?

"You are workers yourselves. Get ready to help your mates when they decide to throw over the warmakers and profiteers. And, above all, don't let yourselves be used as blacklegs by the bosses. If the capitalists send you against strikers, don't shoot."

## Campbell Arrested

Such sentiments and appeals are not new in the British Labor movement; Labor leaders have gone to gaol for making speeches containing language of this character. The editor of the paper, John Ross Campbell, was arrested on August 5, and on August 6, at Bow Street, was charged with "feloniously, maliciously, and advisedly endeavoring to seduce divers persons unknown, then serving with His Majesty's navy, army and air force, from their allegiance to His Majesty." Campbell was remanded, and on the same day Sir Patrick Hastings told the House of Commons that the prosecution was on his advice, and that in his opinion the articles in the Workers' Weekly "constituted a breach of the law," and the editor was being prosecuted for inciting to mutiny.

On August 13, Campbell appeared in court, but no evidence was offered against him. Counsel for the government stated that it had been ascertained that the "intention of the article was not to endeavor to seduce men in the fighting forces from their duty and allegiance, or to seduce them to disobey lawful orders, but that it was comment upon armed military forces being used by the state for the suppression of industrial disputes." That being so, there was no case because it could not then be charged that the offence had been committed maliciously and intentionally and advisedly. Campbell was thereupon discharged.

## Communists Repudiate Defence

The Political Bureau of the Communist party immediately issued a public statement to the effect that Campbell had made no such defence as that cited by the government's counsel; that Campbell intended to plead justification and that arrangements were being made to subpoena as witnesses, Premier MacDonald; Arthur Henderson, Home Secretary; J. R. Clynes, Lord Privy Seal; and other members of the cabinet, and members of the Labor party in parliament. The withdrawal of the prosecution, the statement said, was made "on the sole responsibility of the Labor government, under severe pressure from" certain members of the Labor party. The Workers' Weekly claimed that for the first time in England's history, the "course of justice in the law courts has been changed by outside political forces into an outright triumph for the working class over the capitalist class—not by way of securing a legal success but by a plain revolutionary victory."

## Sir Patrick Explains

This crowing of the Communist paper evidently irritated the members of the two old political parties. They demanded an explanation and on the last day of September, Sir Patrick Hastings defended his action in the House. He had found, he said, that Campbell had a good war record, and was therefore as loyal as anybody, that he was only temporarily editor of the paper and did not write the article complained of. The Communist party would be hugely

pleased to have a martyr made out of him, but he did not intend to give them that satisfaction. He had acted entirely on his own initiative, there had been no political pressure of any kind, and he was quite prepared to shoulder the whole responsibility for the withdrawal of the prosecution.

It will be noticed that Sir Patrick's explanation is not the same as that given by the counsel for the government in the court, and the opposition were not slow in seizing upon this discrepancy and casting doubt upon the exactness of his story, and at the same time resenting the somewhat superior and don't-give-a-hoot attitude assumed by the attorney-general, who responded gallantly to the urging of one of his colleagues to "give it to them, Pat." The government disavowed any sympathy with the Communist party, and any interest in its political and economic tenets.

## Government Defeated

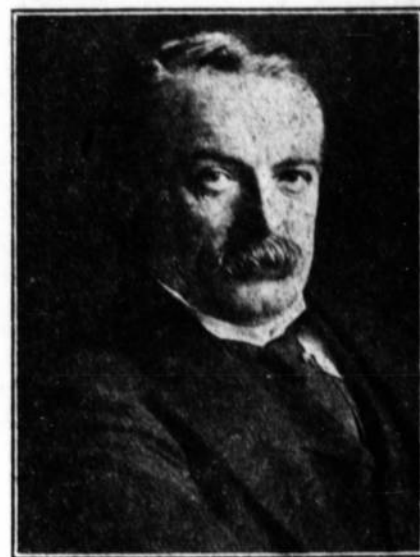
Not being satisfied with Sir Patrick's explanation, the Conservatives decided to move a vote of censure on the government, and thus incidentally connect it with the obnoxious Communist party. The Liberals were reluctant to go that far, but they also wanted to do something to make the Labor party feel that they had been cowed by the Communists. The Conservatives altered their resolution to one of censure of the attorney-general, but still the Liberals declined to go with them, preferring to demand a parliamentary enquiry into the matter. The premier made it plain that whichever course was adopted, the government would treat it as a question of confidence by which the government would stand or fall. As the crucial moment arrived members of both parties began to waver; the probability of a general election following the vote on such a trivial affair caused a number to try and patch up a compromise, but without success. The Conservatives finally consented to take a vote of the House on whether their motion or that of the Liberals should be voted on, and by a large majority it was decided that the Liberal motion calling for a parliamentary committee of investigation should go before the House, and it passed by a vote of 364 to 198. Premier MacDonald saw the King the next day, and announced that His Majesty had agreed to a dissolution of parliament, and that a general election would be held on October 29.

## Tactics of Opposition

The issue is perhaps not quite as trivial as it appears. The opposition was determined in some way to link up the Labor party and the government with the Communists, and to make it appear that the government had capitulated to the extremists in its own party. It was, in fact, charged that Premier MacDonald had reproached Sir Patrick Hastings with stirring up trouble with the British Communists, while the government was doing its best to conciliate them by arranging a treaty with Russia, an imputation warmly resented by the premier. It may be noted that all parties have begun the campaign with the cause of the election shoved into the background, but in view of the issue that is being made, namely, whether Great Britain is to be transformed into a socialist state, or, as it is now generally termed, a co-operative commonwealth, it may be found that opposition candidates will find it hard to resist the temptation to tell the story in their own way.

## The Fear of Socialism

Some years ago a British Liberal statesman, defending Liberal policy in the House of Commons against the charge of socialism, jocularly declared "we are all Socialists now." The



David Lloyd George

Liberal leader, who succeeded Asquith in the premiership and held the position until 1922, when the coalition went to pieces.

militant Liberalism of fifteen years ago could afford to laugh at the inference; "boring from within" the Fabians had almost converted the Liberal party. Official Liberalism today is scared at the charge and besides Socialism has almost taken the place of the Liberal party, and in desperation the Liberals have joined hands with the Conservatives, in another "coupon" election, in an effort to stem the tide of Socialist third partyism. For whatever qualifying adjective may be used to describe the political, social and economic beliefs of some members of the party, the British Labor party is definitely a Socialist party, created by Socialists and with avowed Socialist aims. In 1922, it became the official opposition in parliament, and when occupying that exalted position, Philip Snowden introduced a resolution affirming the complete failure of the capitalist system, and stating "this House declares that legislative effort should be directed to the gradual supersession of the capitalist system by an industrial and social order based on the public ownership and democratic control of the means of production and distribution." There was a great debate on the motion, the Conservative government giving time for it for the express purpose of permitting the three parties in the House to make their position clear on the issues involved. The motion was defeated by 368 to 121, the minority representing only the Labor vote, but with this aim of the Labor party thus clearly and positively affirmed, the party in the general election a few months later polled nearly 4,500,000 votes, against 4,250,000 for the Liberals and 5,360,000

Continued on Page 17



Philip Snowden

Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer



# Ranching on the Forest Reserve

**H**EAD westward from the Calgary and Edmonton Railway anywhere south of the Saskatchewan river, and before sundown you will have gone back 20 years. Even before you come to the edge of the Forest Reserve you will be transported back to scenes of ranch life as it was known a generation ago—mile after mile of fenceless grass and brush; four and five-year-old steers which have never tasted hay; men dressed always in the picturesque regalia of the cowboy, each scornfully regarding the farmer of the plains as a sort of serf bound to the soil, each apologetic for any little patches that he may have brought under the plow for the purpose of growing horse feed.

Very fittingly you enter this land of yesteryear as the ranchmen of that time travelled—on horseback. For Nature has raised barriers to prevent your distressed Lizzie from bringing its wheezy complainings in to dispel the sense of unchangeableness and contentment that pervades the place.

Once over the border of the Forest Reserve and you are in a country of immense distances. Its western wall is the jagged crest of the Rockies, crowned, as you will see it at the end of a day's ride, with a burning halo. Some 60 miles separates it from the farm land of "the plain"—60 miles crowded with immense, round-topped hills, for the most part black with spruce and jack pine. Open reaches on their southern slopes provide the much-prized winter grazing. The valleys between are carpeted with grass; not the hard grass of the prairie, but long meadow verdure, nourished by unfailling dew and fitful mountain rain. Cold, blue rivers, with never a stretch of calm, lies in gleaming strips across this rancher's paradise. Truly, the rancher in his desire to exclude the levelling hand of the farmer is actuated by other motives than greed.

## Place in National Economy

It is necessary to see this forest-grazing area before one can appreciate to what extent the cattle industry of Western Canada can be expanded. As agriculture in these provinces becomes a thing of more exact knowledge and settled practice, the tendency will be for us to grow our cattle more and more on the cheap lands and finish them on the arable farms. That's the transformation the United States cattle industry has gone through. It's inevitable. And so it is in the cattle feeder's interest that the public domain be administered to yield a continuous supply of high-grade beef stock, produced at a minimum cost.

There are a dozen points of vantage from where you can see the possibilities of the grazing areas of the Forest Reserve. Chance took me to Dick Brown's L7 Ranch. It is the last one on the Red Deer river, for beyond is the Dominion game park, a sanctuary for wealthy American "pilgrims" from Banff.

There is nothing remarkable about Brown's outfit, except perhaps, that its owner is an

*On the almost inaccessible stretches of grass on the public domain, the rancher is punching cows much as he did when the west was young---By P. M. Abel*



All travel is by horseback on the Forest Reserve. At the end of the graded road, the pack pony replaces other modes of freighting. The bare hills in the background provide the winter grazing described in the article.

expert polo player, and each year buys handy cow ponies, which, with a little training, go down East and find ready sale as polo ponies. Otherwise it is just a fair sample of the big ranch one finds here and there throughout the Forest Reserve.

## Cattle Acquire Habits of Game

Before starting out to look at the cattle I was warned that I would only see them going through the brush "on high." The warning was not in vain. The first day's 12-mile ride disclosed only half-a-dozen calves. Two or three generations of life in this wilderness, during which these cattle have a wider acquaintance of bears and coyotes than of humans, make them over into half-wild creatures. By all odds the most tractable beasts in the herd are the bulls, because they have all been halter-broken as calves. To journey afoot in the spring of the year, when the war-like range dams have their new

offspring cached in the brush like young deer, would be the height of recklessness.

But this natural environment breeds into these cattle some compensating qualities. First and most important, they become practically immune to poisonous weeds. Whether they learn not to eat the larkspur and water-hemlock, with which the country abounds, or whether it has no effect on cattle that become habituated to it from calfhood, no one knows. But this everyone will tell you: losses among acclimated cattle are very light; losses among cattle newly brought in frequently run so high as to cripple the owner financially beyond all hope of recovery.

## The Goat Habit

Cattle and horses living in this environment become inveterate browsers, gathering much of their subsistence from shrubbery and the lower branches of broad-leaved trees. Brown will tell

you that 30 of his yearlings wintered at the head of the James' river on a particular kind of moss that hangs from the trees in great abundance in those parts. Some of the ranchers on the reserve carried their cattle through one dry summer by cutting down branches of cottonwood trees, the leaves of which the cattle eat readily when hard pressed.

Stretches of grazing land are in most cases separated by several miles of heavy timber, through which winds a single tortuous trail, frequently blocked by fallen trees. Native cattle are wise in bush ways and can be driven from feeding ground to feeding ground without a great deal of difficulty. Driving farm-bred cattle under these circumstances is almost impossible. Every little clearing invites them from the trail to which they have not the sense to return. Deadfall and underbrush keeps riders from leaving the trail very far. Herding Forest Reserve cattle through the bush requires, above all things, a powerful voice.

The seasonal trek from one place to another means that rivers must be swum. Melting snows make very formidable obstacles of the larger rivers in spring time. It is quite an ordeal for the young calf that finds himself whisked a few hundred yards down stream under the lee of an overhanging bank, an ordeal that the home-bred calves stand very well.

## Calls for Good Horseflesh

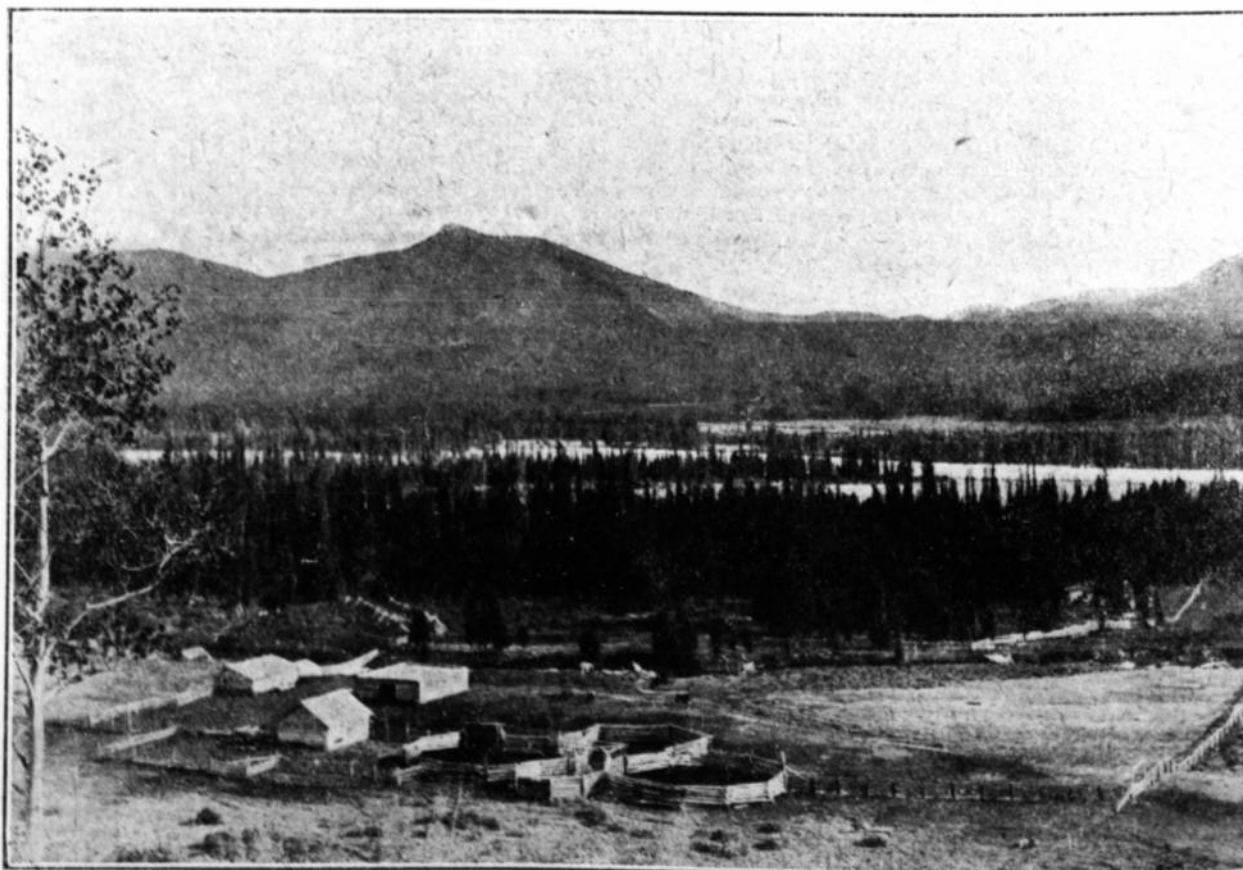
Incidentally the character of the terrain calls for the highest qualities in the cow horses used. They must be indefatigable travellers to stand the long distances, be good in the water and through the timber as well as over the stretches of bog encountered everywhere, be rope-wise and gun-wise.

Visit any of these ranches from mid-August to freeze-up and he will declare he is just about to commence haying operations. It is the one job on the ranch that calls for monotonous and sustained labor. It is the one job that comes nearest to farming, and cordially does the rancher loath it. After six weeks resolving and sweating he usually sneaks out and puts up from 15 to 20 tons, straightway thereafter making a trip to town to boast about his righteous achievement. One local inhabitant boasted after riding the mower for one day, that he had half his haying done. Haying on a forest ranch is largely a state of mind.

There is some excuse for this disinclination to make hay because of roads there are none, and suitable hay mows are small and far apart. Mowers are sometimes taken apart and loaded on pack ponies to get them to a suitable haying place. Often, too, loads of hay are forded back to the buildings at low water, or trekked across the face of precipitous, untravelled side hills.

## Wintering Stock

It might be guessed that the amount of hay which is put up, just about carries the saddle horses and the few odd cows which fail in winter. Practically all the beef stock rustles the whole winter long. Even



A typical bit of scenery in the Bow Forest Reserve along the banks of the Red Deer river. The buildings in the foreground are those of Brown's L7 Ranch.



calves will rustle, though the consensus of opinion is that it pays to run them down to the plains and feed for the first winter. Wind keeps the treeless hillsides, at all times, free from snow. For that reason the most valuable ranching sites are those which have much hillside pasture, too steep to allow of snow accumulating, and not too steep for grazing when the ground is frozen. Frequent Chinooks bare hillside and valley during winter.

These features make ranchmen religiously save certain parts of the range for winter use. Remaining portions are alternately grazed; in fact, under the close supervision of the forest rangers, forest pastures are never allowed to become overstocked and run down, as they commonly are under private ownership.

#### Young Cattle Light

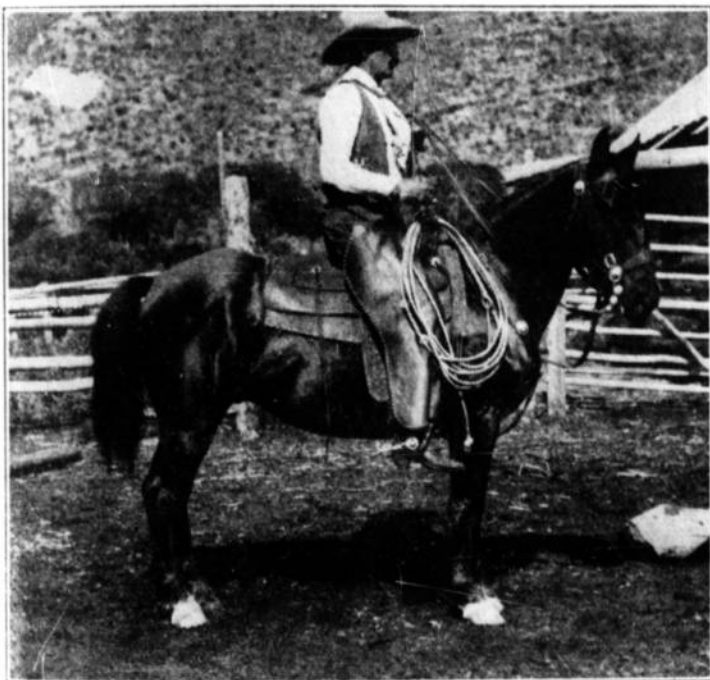
The rigorous conditions of life imposed on these forest-reserve cattle explains why they do not reach the weights of farm cattle up to and through their third years. Explains also the tendency among ranch owners to keep them till they are four and five years old, for it is as cheap to run a four-year-old as it is a yearling.

under lease where grass is going to waste, but for the most part they are on on-and-off grazing grounds, that is, there is no winter grazing and the cattle kept there would have to be driven down to farms at the approach of snow. The all-year-round leases, at least those within my ken in the Bow Reserve, are carrying their full complement of stock if a safe margin is to be observed for the occurrence of dry seasons.

#### Want Longer Leases

The period of time covered by the lease, rather than the size of the leasehold, is the bone of contention among those interested. The rules under which the forest-grazing areas are administered give first preference to small farmers and ranchers owning deeded land in proximity to the reserve. Then before the general public comes the big rancher, whose cattle have regularly occupied the reserve.

At the present time all leases are for one year only. The large operators sigh for 20-year leases. While they are not being disturbed, they live under the shadow of the rule by which their holdings may be whittled down till they



Cow horses which have a share of hot blood and come up to the high standard required for forest reserve service, can be quickly made over into splendid polo ponies. This one would be faulted as being over-size, but is mettlesome, intelligent and steady, paramount qualities in a polo pony. His size is entirely in his favor in the brush.

Ranchers hold that this early disadvantage in weight is made up by the very rapid growth made by their steers as they approach maturity.

It is interesting to note that these ranchers do not put a very high value on salt fed to cattle which are getting such a varied diet first hand from the soil. "I've run them with salt and without," Brown will tell you, "and I can't see a particle of difference so far as the health of the cattle is concerned. About the only difference is that a salt lick makes a kind of rendezvous for the cattle, and sometimes facilitates the work of rounding them up."

All the same the forest officers insist on regular salting. They also reserve the right to exercise supervision of the class of bulls which are employed, and that provides a sort of guarantee of the quality of cattle bred on the public domain.

The casual visitor is struck by the immense areas allotted to ranchers on the forest reserves. Frequently one cow owner will control a ten-mile stretch of valley, extending to the watershed on each side, perhaps ten miles or more across. Fact is, about nine-tenths of the area is covered with impenetrable conifer forest, while on the remaining semi-open stretches, poplar and willow claim a lot of standing room.

descend to unprofitable proportions, swamping much of the capital invested. Their best defence is the character of the country, which makes any well-advised intruder hesitate to take plains cattle in.

#### Ireland to Bar Scrub Bulls

The folk-story which tells how St. Patrick drove the snakes out of Ireland will have its modern parallel if the Livestock Breeding Bill now being considered before the Dail becomes law, as there is every prospect that it will. For the Irish agricultural leaders are bent on stamping out a far worse curse—the scrub bull.

The measure lays down that only licensed animals shall be used, and these licenses will cost 5s. The license will be refused to a bull which is calculated to beget defective or inferior progeny, or to be of a type unsuitable for the district in which he is kept; or is affected by any contagious or infectious disease; or is proved to be inadequately prolific.

The minister of lands and agriculture may apply the act to rams and boars.

He who sows the ground with care and diligence acquires a greater store of religious merit than he could gain by the repetition of ten thousand prayers.—Zoroaster.

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and last longer.  
Old Dutch contains  
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Miss Winifred Ernest, Box 46, Blockhouse, N. S., writes:

"Ever since I was a little child, I suffered with eczema on my face. At times my face was completely covered with large sores, and I tried nearly every kind of medicine that I heard of with no results. This lasted for over twenty years, until one day I asked the advice of my druggist, who bade me give Dr. Chase's Ointment a trial. After using the Ointment for a few days, the sores began to heal, and soon I was completely relieved of the disease."



### Dr. Chase's Ointment

60 cts. a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto

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## Grain Loader from Junk

Moscip Bros., Major, Sask., construct valuable labor saver at small cost

**I**N the fall of 1923, between us we had about 27,000 bushels of wheat to market. Three of us each put six horses on two large grain tanks and the fourth put nine horses on two tanks and a triple box. The four outfits took from 1,000 to 1,070 bushels of wheat to the trip. On the start, we shovelled on the loads and shovelled it out into the car at the platform, but we soon discovered that there was too much to shovel by hand, so I got busy with the junk.

We had an old return elevator and a weigher that was in fairly good condition. It was all steel, double tube with heavy elevator chain. I mounted the return elevator to load wagons and the weigher to load cars. However, on account of a partnership deal with a neighbor, we only loaded one car with the weigher. It was not as satisfactory as the tall factory-built elevator that we used later. However, it put the grain over the top door, and the heavy work was to shovel it to the ends of the car. After the partnership deal, we used the weigher at the bins and the neighbor used the return elevator. We both used the factory-built elevator to load the wheat into the cars.

### Mounted on Skids

To mount both the weigher and the return we used the same style of a stoneboat. It consists of two 4 x 6's six feet long for runner, bevelled on each end (to draw easier) and a number of cross-pieces four feet long. We mounted the elevator across one end and have a 4 x 6 cross-piece laid flat directly under the elevator. From each end of the 4 x 6 under the elevator there are two 2 x 4's, one on each side, that rise to a considerable height to hold the elevator in place. The elevator is placed between these 2 x 4's and held in place with heavy pins stuck through the 2 x 4's and between the tubes of the elevator.

When loading, the lower end of the elevator must be as near the ground as the cups will run, and the cover removed so the whole end is open and the elevator cups passing up the lower tube. At the top, a tight, roomy hood must be provided to direct the grain into the tank. The grain comes up the lower tube at a great speed and care must be taken that no surface in the hood sets at such an angle that the grain will bounce back and be caught by the cups and returned to the lower end of the elevator again.

When ready to move, the pin through the 2 x 4's near the lower end must be withdrawn, and the lower end raised and the pin inserted in other holes to hold it up. The upright 2 x 4's must have angle braces between them alongside the elevators, and the tallest pair must be braced to the stoneboat.

Some simple arrangement must be planned to keep the elevator from sliding on the pins. It should be adjustable so the elevator can be moved back and forth a couple of inches to tighten the chain or belt that drives it. The elevator should be driven from the top.

We use a three-horse engine on the return elevator and belt it direct, the

engine sitting on the stoneboat on a sliding base. We drive the weigher with one hind wheel of a Ford car.

On the end opposite the weigher a shaft is mounted crosswise to the stoneboat, and on the end of the shaft (on the side where the weigher takes the grain from the bin) I keyed on a 12-inch pulley with about a seven-inch face, well lagged with sash cord. This is for the hind wheel of the car to drive. The car is jacked up with the jack leaning back a little. It is sometimes necessary to drive an iron pin in the ground to keep the stoneboat from sliding away from the car. On this shaft, near the same edge of the stoneboat, I placed a bevel gear that drives a shaft running lengthwise to the boat. It runs in a bearing on top of 4 x 6 cross-pieces under weigher, and also bearing in the bevel gear casting fastened to cross-pieces. This shaft carries a sprocket that lines up with one at the upper end of the weigher.

It is safer to have a couple of idlers on the 2 x 4 upright to hold the chain high enough so a grain tank cannot possibly catch it when driving past loading up. As a general thing, I think a belt would be safer, especially if it is necessary to put a twist in it to make the elevator run the right way. A chain will run crossed, but it is not as satisfactory.

### Calculating the Speed

We built these grain loaders out of junk except some lumber, bolts and chains, including the elevator chain in the weigher. Of course, any old elevator that is in good condition and not too heavy will do. If a two-and-one-half or three-horse power engine is used it will save a lot of trouble rigging up gears, bearing and shafting. If you use bevelled gears, be careful not to get it geared too high. Ours is back geared three to one, and by gearing up a little with the sprockets the elevator loads 10 or 12 bushels of wheat per minute.

Remember when using only one wheel of a car it runs twice as fast as if both were used. If a car is used some sort of a lever jack should be attached to the stoneboat to raise the car and draw the wheel against the pulley. A chain and hook could be used to hold lever in place. A good bevelled gear must be found. If possible, get one that is cased and has three bearings. It should reduce the speed (ours reduces three to one).

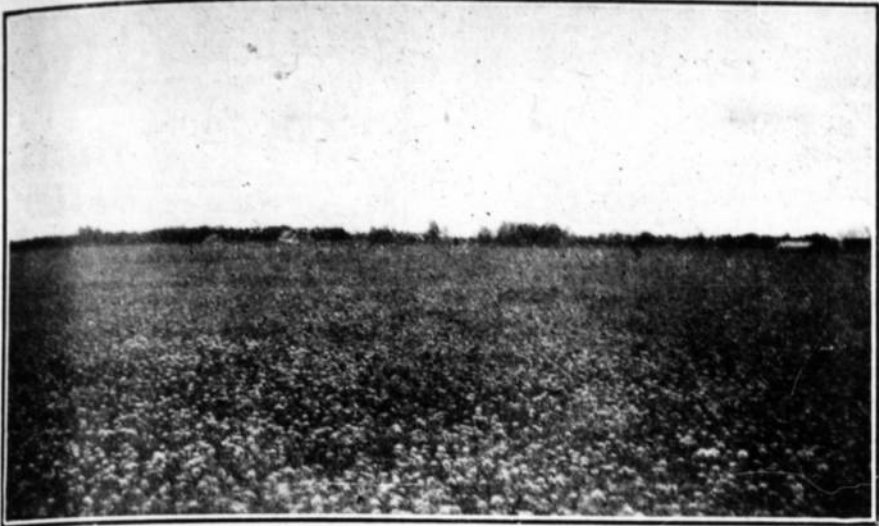
Unless a considerable amount of grain is to be handled, it will hardly pay to rig up a grain loader even if the necessary junk is available, but if from four to ten tanks are loaded at one time, I think it is economical to load with power and let each teamster drive more horses and draw two or three large tanks. These loaders are also useful around the farm moving bins of oats, and may come in handy handling seed.

To plan and mount the return elevator to run with an engine it took about two days, but it must have taken a week to rig up the weigher to run with the car. Of course, considerable time was spent planning and hunting up the necessary junk.



The home-made grain loader at work, driven by one wheel of a Ford car





A field of Manhardy clover grown at Durban, Man., in the Swan River district, by Albert Harvey. As a forage crop, Mr. Harvey speaks well of it. As a seed crop he expresses an adverse opinion in the accompanying article.

Manhardy Clover Experience

I am enclosing a small photo of a field of hardy Red Clover which I grew this summer. In The Guide of October 1, you gave a description of this clover by Prof. T. J. Harrison. Now this variety has been a success as far as growing it and the wintering of it, as I consider last fall and winter was very hard on clover. We had no snow here until late in January, and very cold weather about Christmas time.

But it was for its seed I went into it, and that part has been a failure this season. I had a lovely stand and lots of bloom as the photo shows, but no seed. I let the clover stand too long this fall, waiting to see if the seed would amount to anything, so now I have neither seed nor feed. The rest that sowed clover here had about the same success as myself.

The main fault with this clover is that the tame, or honey bee, cannot work on it as the blossom is too deep for the honey bee to reach. The bumble bee is the only bee to inoculate this kind of clover, and there are very few bumble bees in this part of Manitoba. I have an idea that growing this Manhardy clover for seed will never prove a success.

Now I grew Alsike alongside this Manhardy Red, and it was full of seed. The honey bee can inoculate that clover. This part of Manitoba is certainly hard to beat for growing all kinds of clover, but I consider that here in the Swan River Valley, where we can grow all kinds of clover successfully, we are foolish to grow the sweet clover as I consider it a bad weed, for once you let it go to seed on you, you will always have it here. But in southern Manitoba, where other clovers will not grow, why it is different.—Albert Harvey, Durban, Man.

Corn and Straw Stacked Together

J. D. McGregor supplies the following answer to a correspondent who has asked if corn and straw may be stacked together:

"Corn and straw can be stacked together to good advantage, providing that the corn has been well cured in the stook. A layer of straw should be alternated with one of corn. In stacking corn and straw in this manner the corn keeps well and the straw seems to be relished more by the stock.

"We have also cut cured corn stover and straw together and blew it into the loft with good results. In doing this great care should be taken that the corn is well cured and thoroughly mixed with the straw.

"Corn and oats may be threshed together with one man feeding oat sheaves and the other corn into the separator, and allowing the corn and straw to be blown into the loft.

"The corn will absorb the moisture and in this way keep the threshed corn stover from heating. Of course, it is an easy matter to separate the threshed corn and grain."

Corn "stover," a term not yet widely used in Western Canada, refers to cured shock corn from which the ears have been removed. It contains at least one-fourth the feeding value of the corn crop.

Using the Tractor for Belt Power

With the rapid change in the character of farm operations there is bound to be a great increase in the amount of belt work. Ten years ago the small 20 to 24-inch grain thresher was an experiment, and the farmer who bought one was rather laughed at by his neighbors. Today, these are rapidly becoming standard threshing equipment, and the big steam-driven thresher will soon be a rarity in many sections. Wet and unseasonable summers always boost the small thresher, since the owners find that they can usually get their threshing done before the bad weather sets in, and between rains, without the ruinous waste of time and grain so common with the big outfits. And both the farmer and the farmer's wife find it cheaper and better, and less trouble to thresh a little more slowly and to use only his own, and one or two neighbors' help, with no upset in the women's daily routine.

Ten years' time has also made a big change in the silo-filling situation. Not only has the number of silos been tremendously increased, but the same conditions as with the threshing machines have been rapidly replacing the big steam-driven filling outfits with small tractor-operated cutters, which one or two farm outfits can use to advantage. Now we see coming in the outfit which harvests and cuts the silage into wagons, which haul it to be blown into the silo by a tractor-driven blower. Refilling the silos from fodder corn is also being extensively done.

Feed grinders are also just coming into their own, and this opens up another valuable field for tractor-belt work. It has been proved by repeated experiment station tests that ground feed is about 14 per cent. more efficient in producing livestock gains than whole grain, with an even greater efficiency when one considers wastage under farm-feeding conditions. The use of ground feed is of even greater value in dairy production, where it is becoming more and more the custom to depend on accurately-proportioned mixed or balanced rations, which can scarcely be handled at all unless the grains are ground. The newly-proved feeding of weed seeds and other dockage is another boost for the use of the feed grinders, since grinding is necessary with these small seeds, not only to make available the nutritive elements but to prevent fouling the land from undigested seeds.

Then there are dozens of other belt operations which the progressive farmer will find the tractor useful for, such as shelling corn, shredding fodder and husking corn at the same operation, husking corn and cutting the fodder into the silo at the same time, hay baling, wood sawing, small saw-mills, pumping water for irrigation for melons and other truck crops, crushing limestone for sweetening land, and so on. Just the other day a farmer asked my advice about using his tractor to operate a blower for forced ventilation of his corn crib.

In my opinion the average tractor owner has not properly considered the possibilities of using his tractor for

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Winter Excursions to California

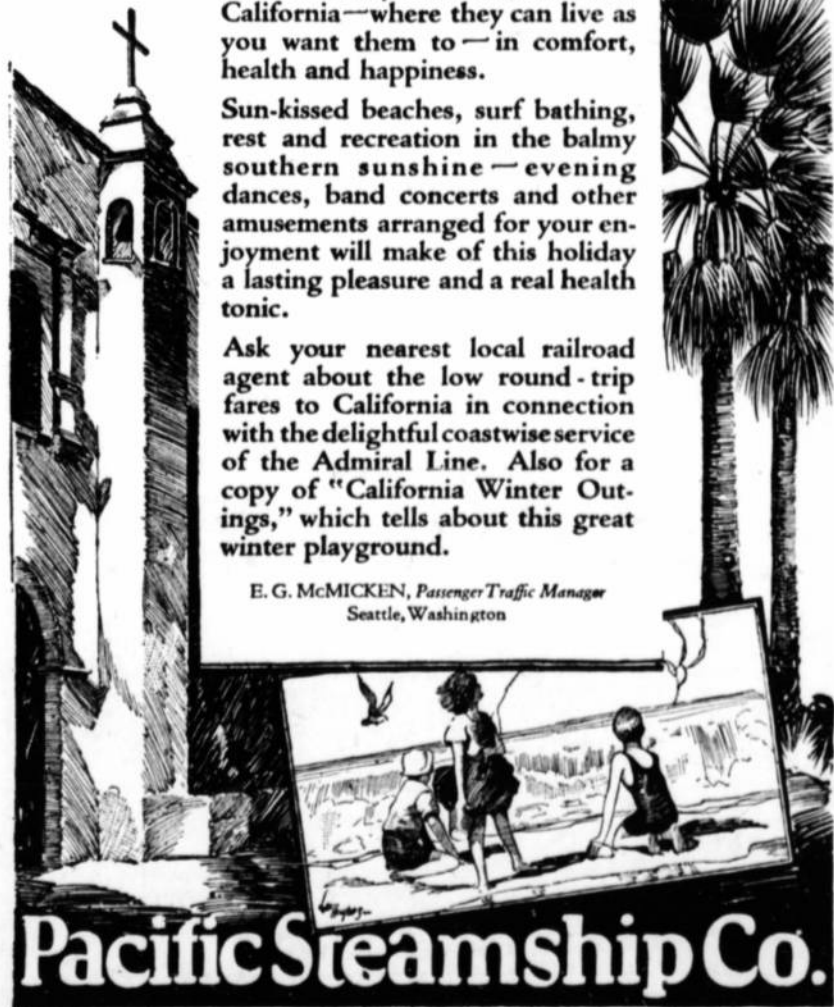
Via Vancouver and Victoria

WITH the crops harvested and everything protected against the rigors of winter, why not bundle up the whole blessed family and take them to California—where they can live as you want them to—in comfort, health and happiness.

Sun-kissed beaches, surf bathing, rest and recreation in the balmy southern sunshine—evening dances, band concerts and other amusements arranged for your enjoyment will make of this holiday a lasting pleasure and a real health tonic.

Ask your nearest local railroad agent about the low round-trip fares to California in connection with the delightful coastwise service of the Admiral Line. Also for a copy of "California Winter Outings," which tells about this great winter playground.

E. G. McMICKEN, Passenger Traffic Manager Seattle, Washington



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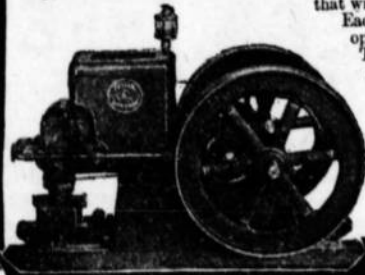
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Each engine is a complete power plant, designed and built to bring operating and maintenance cost to the lowest possible notch. They are easy to start, operate perfectly on cheap kerosene or similar fuels and deliver a surplus of steady, even power.

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Another exclusive Western development, the new "Xpert" shell, gives good patterns and velocity, is *smokeless*, yet low in price! Loaded with a special new smokeless powder, developed exclusively by Western. "Xpert" is a real load for all general shooting except the difficult long-range shots that call for "Super-X." Write for address of nearest dealer and free booklets describing how Western World's Champion Ammunition for shotgun, rifle and revolver will improve your shooting.

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—and the Lubaloy non-fouling bullet.

WESTERN CARTRIDGE CO., 1033 Broadway, East Alton, Ill.

belt work for himself and his neighbors, and that increasing his belt work will be the means of making his tractor more efficient and successful, rather than to try to use it for hauling grain, pulling hay rakes, or for other rather far-fetched drawbar work where a truck or a team can be more efficiently used.—I. W. Dickerson.

### Value of Western Flax Fibre

What value has western flax fibre? The federal Department of Agriculture maintains a fibre crops branch which dismisses the question very lightly by saying, "no value at all!" According to these experts it is too dry west of the Great Lakes to turn out a good product. But these men are not so expert as it might seem, for after four years' work in their chosen vineyard, in which time an amount of money has been spent far in excess of what is usually obtainable for such investigation and propaganda, the flax crop of Quebec and Ontario has decreased from nearly 25,000 to less than 10,000 acres.

At least one westerner, L. R. Key, of Teulon, Man., refused to take their declaration as final. Key purchased a quantity of flax straw and sheaves that had been grown in his locality and is working it up for export. Returns have already been obtained from the first experimental shipment to English manufacturers.

This first shipment consisted of 14 different lots. One lot was ordinary flax straw as it comes from the threshing machine. The value placed on this in England was £2 per ton, which is not sufficient to pay the transportation charges. The other lots consisted of fibre in different stages of processing, in some cases simply left out in the field to be retted by snow and rain, in other cases carefully retted and scutched. The value placed on the best lot was £100 per ton, and the manufacturers added that there would be a ready market for a large quantity if it were available. Mr. Key stated that the normal expectation of yield of fibre reduced to this stage would be 500 lbs. per acre, or a gross revenue of well over \$100 per acre.

It must not be forgotten, however, that this crop requires more hand labor than any other field crop yet introduced into Western Canada, and on this account, Mr. Key only recommends it for northern areas settled by a population largely foreign, whose members have had some experience with flax fibre in their native homes. Mr. Key ardently believes that for a New Canadian farmer with an abundance of family labor, small capital, and small fields, this crop can be made an important source of revenue.



Sample bales of Manitoba flax fibre on which English manufacturers put a value of £100 per ton



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The Imported Liniment  
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a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.

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Send for our new catalog of The Gibbs "Two Trigger Trap" and The New Gibbs "Human Trap." They are the only traps that absolutely prevent "Wring offs." Catalog also contains useful information to TRAPPERS.

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### Cold Weather Pump Pointers

The season of the year is here again when we must prepare for winter, and this applies especially to the farmer and his water supply. A lot of trouble and inconvenience would be saved in cold weather if a little attention and care is given to the farm pump before winter begins.

Between October 15 and November 1, the pump should be examined, and if any repairs are needed they should be put on. The leak hole should be opened and the well should be banked up even with the top of the crib to keep the frost out of the well.

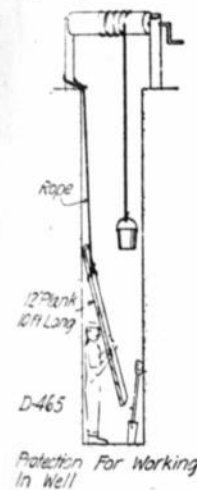
If it is a shallow well, not more than 12 or 15 feet deep, a second platform should be put in the well about four feet from the top, and this should be made airtight. A shallow well is always colder and more likely to freeze than a deeper one, hence the need of a second platform in a shallow well. If the average pump is put in good repair at this period of the year and taken care of as suggested above, it will usually do its work all winter and avoid the unpleasantness of having to take out your pump on a cold day in the middle of the winter.

It is a good precaution to keep on hand an extra leather, a valve, and a handle knuckle. They may be obtained by mail. It will often save a farmer a long cold trip to town in the winter and the inconveniences of not being able to use the pump when he needs it most.—H. Cater.

### Protection for Working in Well

N. D. Anderson, writes: "I am enclosing diagram of the method I use for protecting myself when working in a well. I have heard of several serious accidents along this line and narrowly escaped a bad one myself, when a heavy crowbar was dropped 30 feet, missing me by a few inches.

The rope should be fastened to the plank about one foot from the end so as to make the top end cling close to the wall and ward off anything which may accidentally be dropped when tools or dirt are sent up and down. This is well out of the way when at work and can be lowered as desired. I have found it very practical and satisfactory as a protection."



### Straw Loft for Old Poultry Houses

The Poultry Department at Washington State College, states that an old poultry house that is not giving satisfactory results can be remodelled at very little expense by installing a straw loft.

They have found it advisable to board up the front of the house for about three feet to stop floor drafts, making the change of air less rapid, so that the change in house temperature is not too abrupt. In cold weather they use a simple muslin curtain in the opening in the centre of the front, which furnishes enough fresh air and retains the body heat of the hens.

The straw-loft is built 7 ft. from the floor, strips 1 x 4 spaced 2 ins. apart are used to lay the straw on, spread 5 or 6 ins. deep. This straw can remain here five or six years before it will be necessary to change it. On the roof metal ventilators are placed every 15 ft., through which the foul, damp air is constantly removed from the room beneath. The straw loft acts as a sieve and buffer; and removes all draughts that would be caused by having ventilators opening directly into the room. Some moisture is also absorbed by the straw from the room below.

The straw-loft house, when properly constructed, ensures dry litter, one of the most important factors in securing high winter egg production. During the last winter at the experiment

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cannot be adequately described but they can be appreciated in the teacup.

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Value in Soda Biscuits

Made in the most modern,  
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factory in the West.

All grocers have them, or  
can get them for you.

149

station poultry plant at Pullman, Wash., it has not been necessary to change the straw litter on the floor because of dampness. Often the litter has remained on the floor two months.

### Breeding for Egg Production

What can be accomplished by rigid selection of a flock by means of trap-nesting and properly mating the breeding stock is shown by the increased production obtained from a flock of Barred Rocks at the Dominion Experimental Station, Lethbridge, Alberta. This breed has been kept at the station for a number of years and has been trap-nested and the highest producers used for breeding purposes each year. Not only have the birds selected had good egg records but they have been vigorous and of good conformation and size. By selecting only vigorous males and females, and by pedigreeing the



A vigorous male, descended from a high-laying dam, sent out as sire from the Lethbridge Experimental Farm.

progeny, it has been possible to line breed to some extent without decreasing the vitality. In fact there has been an improvement in this respect noted in the flock. Color of plumage has also been considered in making selections for the breeding pens, but while each year shows an improvement in color, the flock is not yet up to exhibition standard.

As to the actual improvement in production, the average of all pullets trapped during the season of 1920-21 was 161 eggs, the average for 1921-22 was 174 eggs, and this increased to 200 eggs per bird in 1922-23. In three years then the flock average increased 39 eggs per bird, or 24.2 per cent. Another indication of this increase is shown by the number of eggs laid by the highest producing pullet. In 1920-21 the best record was 250 eggs. In 1921-22 this had increased to 297, and in 1922-23 to 315.

The 1923-24 season is not yet completed, but the results to August 2 indicate continued improvement. Several pullets have gone well over the 200 mark, and one early pullet that has completed her year's test laid 301 eggs. This bird has been a very consistent performer and made an unusual record of laying an egg every day for 117 days.

The purpose of this work at the Experimental Station is two-fold—first to determine the possibilities of developing high-producing stock and to find the most satisfactory method of making this development; and second, to improve the farm flocks by supplying superior breeding stock to the farmers.

This last is accomplished by distributing a limited number of hatching eggs in the spring, and by raising a large number of cockerels for sale in the fall and winter for heading breeding pens the following season.

### Sixteen Coaches Carry Co-op. Message

The Finnish people are supreme in sports and co-operation. While their athletes were taking first European honors at the Olympic games, the folks back home were bidding farewell to a bedecked train of 16 coaches which was leaving Viborg to carry the message of

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After every meal

A pleasant and agreeable sweet and a l-a-s-t-i-n-g benefit as well.

Good for teeth, breath and digestion.

Makes the next cigar taste better.



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co-operation to the farthest parts of the northern country.

The train was decorated with flags, green leaves and fir tree branches, while long posters were displayed on the side of every car. As the train pulled out of the station bearing 600 co-op. propagandists, a huge crowd bade them farewell. Thousands of colored leaflets were scattered in the towns en route, while movie machines gave visual proof of co-operation's success in other parts of Finland.

As unusual as this unique train is, the name of the Central Union of Finnish Distributive Societies—Kulutus-suuskuntien Keskusliitto. The Finnish people call it "K.K." for short.

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HEAD OFFICE REGINA

13



# The Twenty-First Burr

By Victor Lauriston  
(Continued from Last Week)

## CHAPTER XXVI

### The Still Unsolved Problem

"I CAN tell what happened that night," began Burnville, "or I can give the entire story from the beginning—what I consider the beginning?" His glance questioned the nurse.

"From the beginning."

Laura assented, nervously.

"My father is Pat Burnville." The detective seemed groping his way. "You've met him. He's inexplicable—quite. Nevertheless, he's my father. After all's said and done, Miss Winright—he turned to Laura—"though Pat Burnville has lived by his wits, he has a lot of good points. He was very fond of me. And, through all our vicissitudes together, when I was a motherless boy growing up in all sorts of places, Pat Burnville did for me according to his lights. He gave me a bit of an education. He tried to make me—well, better than I might have been."

He paused. Laura had not anticipated this beginning.

"Instead of becoming a criminal, I became a hunter of criminals—with some success."

Glory nodded. "The Morand murder case proves that," she commented, magnanimously.

Burnville bowed his acknowledgments.

To Laura, this by-play was all mystery. Of the Morand murder case she knew little. The passage quickened vague suspicions that had first stirred when these two appeared together.

"My first mention of the name of Winright," pursued Burnville, "came from Pat. I always called him Pat, never father. I was about twenty, showing traces of ambition, and Pat was proud of me. One day he sat surveying me with those searching old eyes of his."

"Me boy," he said, "there's a game you could play to profit—and I will remember his look. 'There's a man named Winright, dead or alive, somewhere; and wherever he was or is, there's money and it's his money. He had a son that I saw as a baby, and whether the boy's alive or dead, or where he is, I wouldn't care to venture, and I wouldn't say I didn't know. He's lost—that's all I'll say. But—see here, Harry. That boy was your age, almost to a day; I wouldn't be sure it wasn't exactly to a day. And when you were a baby I held that boy in my arms—yes, and when he was taken away while his mother was ill, after she came to herself she thought I took him. She hounded me for a long, long time to find out where he was. Right now, Harry, she more than suspects you're her boy. She believes it, Harry. She knows it. If I swore to it, she'd go right into the witness box and swear to it, too. That's the way she feels.'"

"I can feel again the queer sensation that came over me when he told me that. He had some mighty fine qualities, had Pat, and some mighty bad ones—and I'm the same mixture, I dare say. But this proposal jolted me."

"No," I told him. "I won't play that game."

"Instead of being disappointed, he laughed and clapped me on the shoulder."

"All right," he said. "You're the undertaker."

"He never referred to the proposition again. But I never forgot. The name stuck in my memory. When at Newport a year ago I met Tom Winright, I said to myself, 'This is the son.'"

"By that time I'd made a name for myself in my profession, though wherever I went I tried to keep my identity quiet. Tom Winright learned what I was and put himself out to be agreeable to me—and after what Pat had said, I was curious and didn't shun the acquaintance. I accepted Tom's invitation to visit Detroit. He urged me to locate there—had work for me, he said. I thought, anyway, it was a good location, and did open an office last winter, and had a few good strokes of business that helped me to get a foothold. Tom Winright put me up at his clubs, and

used to sit up with me at nights swapping stories of crime—particularly murders, forgeries and big cases. He seemed to know every big case in recent years. He was keenly interested in detective work."

"Occasionally he mentioned Maitland Port, where he had been brought up. He wanted me to see the place. In May—"

"To be specific," put in Glory, "on the twentieth of May—"

"On the twentieth of May," agreed Burnville, "Tom had a particular talk with me."

"The governor is worrying over something," he said. "I can see it, and it bothers me. I don't know what to make of it. I've asked him half a dozen times. He says there's nothing wrong. Well, I'm just willing to swear that he's holding back something."

"He isn't getting any German spy warnings, is he?" I asked, jokingly. The papers were full just then of spy scares."

"I don't think it's that," he said. "But there's surely something preying on his mind. He doesn't look at all well." He hesitated a moment, then he added: "There's been an old fellow who looks like a disreputable longshoreman hanging about the place at Maitland Port, and he may have a bit to do with dad's worry. I've never seen him, but Nick Ross mentioned him when I was up one week-end."

Ross nodded.

"I could see," went on Burnville, "that Tom was himself worried; and when Tom shows worry, there's something wrong. Finally he suggested that I call on his father and proffer my assistance."

"That isn't according to professional etiquette," I told him. "He should come to me for help. If you'll mention me—"

"He cut in quickly: 'I tell you what, Burnville, you run up to Maitland Port on the twenty-fourth and I'll go up too. I'll take you around and introduce you, and we'll have a show down on the spot.'"

"I agreed to that. I went up on Monday morning, the twenty-fourth, anticipating that Tom had been there for the week-end and would stay over. I telephoned the house. Tom was not there. That puzzled me. The housekeeper told me he had not come home. I used the long-distance telephone at once to get Detroit. Tom Winright himself answered. He was all apologies."

"Annisford has to go to New York to meet Laura," he told me. "I simply can't get away. Stay over till tomorrow, won't you? I'll try to make the run up to-night. Or I'll phone the governor right away and tell him to look you up." Then he rang off, and I simply waited."

"I stayed on till the twenty-fifth. Tom did not come. I got tired of waiting and decided to go back on the last train that night, leaving about 8.15. I had dinner that evening at the hotel, as usual. When I came down to pay my bill, before leaving, the clerk handed me a letter. It had come through the mail, he said."

"Just then I had a long-distance call from Tom at Detroit. He told me that he'd called the governor, and the governor wanted him to put off investigating; begged him, in fact. 'You'd better come back here, Harry, to-night,' he told me. 'The governor felt very badly about it. We'll talk it over when you come down here, and we'll see if there's any way to get at the root of the matter.'"

"I was a bit annoyed, to be sent on such a wild-goose chase. Then I remembered the envelope the clerk had handed me. I opened it. Inside I found a sealed telegram addressed to Adam Winright."

Laura, leaning eagerly forward, repeated Glory's impending question:

"Have you the envelope?"

"No, Miss Adair. I tore it up and threw it into the waste basket. But," he went on, "I took notice. The address was typewritten, in black, in the ordinary pica type used on ninety per cent, of the business machines. The

# Nuga-Tone

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When you feel broken in health and are sick and tired of taking medicines that do no good, then—take Nuga-Tone, the medicine that rouses the sluggish forces, stimulates the Bodily Functions and helps the system do its work just as Nature intended it should.

Nuga-Tone invigorates the bowels so that they move naturally, stimulates the blood-circulation, strengthens the stomach, gives good appetite and aids digestion. It overcomes bloating and gas in the stomach or bowels, sweetens the breath, removes the coating from the tongue, relieves headache, and a sallow, greasy skin, when due to Constipation or faulty Elimination. Nuga-Tone is one of the finest medicines for giving you more energy, strength, courage and ambition. Take it for a few days, then note the change—you will be more cheerful, happier and feel that life is worth living.

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GENTLEMEN:—Enclosed please find \$..... for which send me..... bottles of Nuga-Tone, postage and duty free. I will take Nuga-Tone 20 days, and if not entirely satisfied, return the remainder and you are to refund my money.

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Many gas engines are hard to start when the frost is in the air. The snappy hot sparks from a Columbia "Hot Shot" dry battery will save a lot of cranking. For all day running or for short spurts Columbias are a dependable source of ignition. Waterproof metal jackets defy rain and dampness. Unusually long life. Ask for Columbias at Implement Dealers, Hardware Stores and garages.

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envelope was an ordinary No. 7 of white sized paper without watermark. There was no return card. The envelope had been mailed at Maitland Port, and bore one cent postage."

"And the post-mark?"

"It did not show the hour—merely p.m."

"And what did you think?"

Burnville frowned.

"Honestly, Miss Adair, I was bewildered. That's all there was to it. I had been around town two days, had met a few people, discussed the Winrights, mentioned that I knew Tom. Maybe some one I had met had found this telegram, and, being in a hurry, had mailed it to me and—. Just there, Miss Adair, that hypothesis collapsed. Then I thought of the disreputable longshoreman Tom had mentioned. He might have a hand in this. That seemed more plausible."

"I hadn't time, anyway, to puzzle out the mystery. The only honest thing was to deliver the telegram to its rightful owner. I tried to find a messenger. Of course there wasn't any

to be got. Then I remembered that the Winright home was just a block or two out of my way, going to the station. I decided to deliver the telegram myself."

He paused. His listeners waited, breathless.

"I found I had just time to do that and catch the train. If anything happened to stop me—to delay me a few minutes—I'd not be able to get away that night. The one thing I thought of was the need of haste."

"I reached here within ten minutes after leaving the hotel. It was nearly eight. I rang the bell. No one answered. I rang again. No one answered. Then I decided there was nobody home. The situation was embarrassing. It disgusted me. My dominant idea was to get rid of the telegram and to catch the train."

"From Tom's talk I knew that the room in the west wing, at the end of the hall, was Mr. Winright's library. The door was open, and I saw a fire in the grate. I stepped along the hall briskly, making all the noise I could,

heard some one in there talking, tapped at the half-open door, and Mr. Winright said, 'Come in!' I heard the whirring of the machine in the corner. Mr. Winright had been talking into it. I handed him the telegram."

"There was no one else in the room?" questioned Miss Adair.

"I saw no one."

The nurse nodded.

"Go on," she said.

"Mr. Winright said, 'A telegram? Thank you. Will you stop that machine in the corner? Just press down the lever and—'"

"I found the lever before he had time to tell where it was. I had not spoken. I removed the record and placed it on top of the machine. In doing so, my hands became greasy. I saw a paper on the table and instinctively snatched it to wipe my hands. Mr. Winright was telephoning the station to see if the train was on time. 'I'd better call Nick,' he said."

"It was not yet dark outside; in the room the lights had not been turned on. He crossed to the box in the corner.

He seemed rather excited; very much excited, indeed. I tried to explain my presence and to hand him a card, but could find none, so I told him who I was. 'Yes, yes,' he said. 'I must call Nick. Good-night and thank you.'

"I took the hint. Besides, I didn't want to miss the train. I went out. He sat in front of the black box, talking; and then I heard the record fall and break to pieces. He must have accidentally pushed it off in his excitement."

"When you left he seemed in good health?"

"Yes, Miss Adair, but very much excited—just bubbling over with excitement. If you'll pardon the comparison, he seemed like a man who had taken his first glass of champagne. I presumed the message, which I had not read, was the cause."

"As I stepped out the front door, I glanced across the lawn, meditating a short cut. I saw a light upstairs in the garage. Then the light went out. I passed the corner. The double doors of the garage were open and the chauffeur was cranking the car. It passed me later on the way to the station. So that"—he turned to Nick Ross—"I can exculpate this young man completely. He certainly was not in the library after I was there. I caught the train, just as it pulled out. The car was then at the station, and the chauffeur"—again he indicated Ross—"was helping Miss Winright to her seat."

"Then," whispered Laura, "when you left Dad, he was perfectly well? He showed no signs of illness?"

"None whatever. Except that the telegram had so excited him that he paid no attention to me. He seemed engrossed by the idea that you might reach home that night."

Glory interposed.

"When you handled the sealed telegram—which of course you did not open—"

Burnville nodded.

"—did you notice that it contained something about the size of a piece of sawdust, and quite hard? And sharp?"

Burnville pondered.

"There was a little lump, a very tiny lump; I thought it had formed where the paper inside was badly folded. If it were sharp, the point did not penetrate the envelope fully."

Laura ventured a timid question.

"Why did you not tell us all this before, Mr. Burnville?"

Burnville regarded the carpet.

"In our business," he said at last, "we do not tell all we know. To have told then would have put me in an anomalous position—just as it does now. If there were murder, which I did not think, I might have trouble. Furthermore, I had a palpable rival in this investigation." He bowed with courtly grace to Miss Adair. "She showed her hand at the very outset. If the information I possessed had any bearing on the enquiry, I decided to monopolize it. As, I daresay, Miss Adair did with any information she secured independently of me."

"Of course," Glory Adair curtseyed.

"And that is the entire story, Mr. Burnville?" she added.

"The entire story."

"The complete evidence of the man who was in the Ghost Room that night alone with Adam Winright—the man whose hand-print is on this telegram—?"

"Yes."

Laura stared, dumfounded.

"And if Mr. Winright were murdered, you do not know—you cannot tell us—who did it—or how?"

Burnville meditated.

"I might suspect," he returned.

"But, as a matter of actual evidence,—no, I cannot tell."

(To be continued next week).

One of our inspectors tells me the story that while travelling through his district last fall, a slight accident happened to his car. In some way he lost his monkey-wrench, so he stopped at a nearby farmhouse where the following conversation took place between him and the Swede farmer:

"Have you a monkey-wrench here?"

"Naw, my broder he got a cattle rench (ranch) over there; my cousin he got a sheep rench further down this road, but too cold here for monkey rench."—The Western School Journal.

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### Reduced in Price this Season

Replace those worn-out floor coverings with bright, cosy Dominion Linoleum Rugs. You can do it to-day cheaper than ever. Prices are greatly reduced and women who love a bargain will be quick to seize this chance of saving money.

The new Fall patterns are wonderful. Selection is a pleasure. There are designs and colorings for every room and every rug lies flat without fastening. Beautify your home and save money while doing it. You'll also save yourself endless work because Dominion Linoleum Rugs are the easiest of floor coverings to clean. A few mop strokes clean them perfectly. For long wear, comfort and economy, you cannot beat these floors.

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For those who wish to cover the entire floor without crack or seam, Dominion Linoleum by the yard offers all the beauty and durability of Dominion Linoleum Rugs.

Reduced prices now in effect.

At all House Furnishing and General Stores  
Do not delay—Shop early and take your pick.

Always turn over the edge and look for the burlap back. It's your guarantee of long and satisfactory service.



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## 65 Years Old Physician Wins \$1,000 Physical Culture Prize

Each year Physical Culture Magazine offers \$5,000 in prizes, first prize \$1,000, for the best story upon health built up by natural means.

Robt. G. Jackson, M.D., of Toronto, won the \$1,000 first prize for 1924, for the story of how he was built up by Roman Meal and a system of exercises taken in bed.

Food Science shows that meat has 592 food units to the pound (See Life: Its Mysteries and Miracles, by J. H. KELLOGG, M.D.). Roman Meal has over 1,600 food units to the pound and all of its units are in balance, made so by using four ingredients in its compound, whole wheat, whole rye, flax and bran. It is the most nourishing and strength-building food sold; especially valuable for children from the tenth month, and for nursing and expectant mothers, because of its sound body-building properties; also for the dyspeptic and constipated.

In May, 1924, Dr. Jackson easily won a 1,300 mile bicycle contest in 19 days, living largely upon Roman Meal and milk, and without tasting meat, against a man 30 years younger and 30 pounds lighter, who lived largely upon meat. Roman Meal is a wonderful food, you ought to try it. Prevents indigestion, positively relieves constipation. At grocers.



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Both Mops in \$1.25 and \$2.00 sizes at your hardware.



## The British Election

Continued from Page 7

for the Conservatives. These 4,500,000, in a very sober sense, echoed the words of Sir William Harcourt, "We are all Socialists now."

### MacDonald's Record

Are they still of that mind? That is the great interrogation in the present political situation. The country has had eight months of an avowedly Socialist government, albeit one hemmed in by the other two parties and severely limited in the range of its activities. But it is going to claim that in that short period it has re-established good-will and co-operation in European relations; introduced a budget that cut the cost of living and reduced taxation; established a housing scheme which earned the praise of opponents and which promises to substantially relieve the housing situation; has done all that was possible in the circumstances to handle the unemployment problem, and will do considerably more if it is returned with a majority in the House of Commons; has gone a considerable distance in a much needed reform of



Stanley Baldwin

Conservative leader, who was Prime Minister from May, 1923, to January, 1924, succeeding A. Bonar Law, and who hopes to come back with a majority in the new parliament.

education in the interest of the masses and has formulated a comprehensive plan for the betterment of agriculture and incidentally for promoting direct trading with farmers' organizations in the dominions without having recourse to a protective tariff.

This is a pretty good record, and, according to Premier MacDonald, the party will appeal to the country on its record alone, although of course, the other parties will have a say in what has to be discussed on the hustings. In the matter of organization the Labor party excels; it is organized for action permanently, and is in touch with and persuading the voters all the time, but it lacks the full purses that are placed at the disposal of the other parties, especially the Conservatives. Like the Progressives in Canada, the British Labor party has to depend on a large number of small subscriptions from the faithful and donations from workers' organizations, and most of its work is done by voluntary workers, and what is lacking in money is made up in enthusiasm and the spirit of service for the good of the cause.

### Combining Against Labor

The old parties are seeing to it that there is not the number of three cornered contests that there were in 1922 and 1923. In the former election there were 233 three-cornered contests, and in these 173 members were returned on a minority of votes. In the election of 1923, there were 252 three-cornered contests, and 201 candidates secured seats on a minority of the votes. Thus of the 553 contested seats in the latter election 201 were represented by candidates who received a minority of the votes cast. Liberals and Conservatives are coming to an understanding in this election, the understanding being that where the Conservative candidate received the larger number of votes in the last election there will be no Liberal candidate in this election and vice versa. In other words they are combining to beat the Labor party and allot-

ting seats, as was done in Canada, for example, in the election of 1917. As Labor secured 70 seats on a minority of votes in the last election this plan of campaign may be successful in substantially reducing their numbers in the new house, but it is not inconceivable that the result may be to reduce the inequality in the representation in the House, and thus leave the problem of stable government just where it is.

Labor, on its part, is showing gratitude toward those Liberals who refused to vote with their party and against the government on the motion which precipitated the crisis, by running no candidates in their constituencies, and leaving them to a straight fight with the Conservatives.—J. T. H.

## Book Review

*The Agricultural Crisis, 1920-1923*

S. R. Enfield, Longmans, Green & Co.

While the author's diagnosis and prescription is made with the needs of British agriculture primarily in view, his book will be of interest to the world over, for, as he states at the outset, the agricultural crisis was world-wide in extent, and the two main remedies which he proposes may be universally applied.

Neither shortage of commodities nor transportation difficulties is sufficient to explain the high level in agricultural prices during the closing war years, says the author. Inflation provides the only adequate explanation, and the ensuing process of deflation was what worked such a hardship on agriculture in every part of the globe. To this extent the problem of agriculture is identical with the problem in every other field of productive activity.

But agriculture particularly requires stabilized prices because such a long time elapses between planning and making financial outlay for a crop and the day on which returns can be realized. On this side of the subject the author borrows freely from J. M. Keynes and others, who have urged reforms for stabilizing the purchasing power of money.

Agriculture suffers from another influence—price fluctuation brought about by crop variations. The only way in which the author conceives of overcoming this is by organized marketing. He pre-supposes commodity marketing associations, or pools, which, in the case of non-perishables like wheat, would carry over part of the surplus from bountiful years into years of scant production. He is loud in praise of the various American pools, and says they handled products to the value of \$1,000,000,000 in 1922.

The work of the Canada Wheat Board and the Australian government wheat pools receives notice, also the proposal of the British Labor party to set up a government purchasing agency to control wheat and flour distribution. The author feels that government agencies have an inherent defect in that they exert and are subject to political influences. For instance a British purchasing agency dominating the price of wheat or cotton might invite strained relations with another country by depressing the price of a commodity which provided a large share of that country's exports, or, again large groups of voters at home might come into conflict over policies followed by the government purchasing agents disregarding the needs of the consumer and thinking only of the British farmer. He believes that a pool such as the one established here recently would give better service.

Lastly, Mr. Enfield scores the British farmer for the individualistic temper and habit of mind which makes it so difficult to organize marketing of agricultural products. He states: "with the greatest instrument of self-help staring him in the face for more than half a century, he (the British farmer) has allowed farmers of other countries far to outstrip him in economic organization, and in a time of crisis has been usually more ready to seek safety in some kind of legislative protection rather than in organizing the industry to meet its needs."—P. M. A.

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## The Single Woman Farm Worker

**D**URING her visit to Western Canada, Miss Margaret Bondfield, chairman of the British commission on Overseas Settlement, made special enquiries regarding the possibilities of employment of single women. She was anxious to find out what demands there were here for either domestic or industrial workers. She pointed out that there were many women in the Old Country who would like to come to Canada, and they were eager to find out what kind of work they might expect to find.

One of the questions asked by Miss Bondfield, was of special interest to us, as, to our knowledge, it has never been discussed at any length by farm people themselves, and that was: Is there a place in Canada for the agricultural woman worker? Miss Bondfield pointed out that there seemed to be a gradual change from straight grain farming to mixed farming in Western Canada, and she wanted to know if that meant there would be a demand for women workers who would help with the lighter out-of-door work on the farm, particularly on dairy and poultry farms.

The only answer that could be given was that up to the present there has been no demand for this type of woman worker. It has been easier to secure men than women for work on the farm, and where women have been employed they have generally confined their energies to the housework alone, which is usually sufficiently heavy.

During the past few years the farmer and his wife have done without help, both out-of-doors and in the house, that they should have had. In times of prosperity a great many farm people employ household help. In times of financial stringency they have to do without it and this has meant there has been less demand for domestic workers. It is very probable that the demand will increase as times become better. No one can forecast the future of any industry so we shall simply have to wait to see what that demand will be.

We can tell our English friends that there has been little inclination shown by Canadian girls, who have been brought up on the farm, and who are intimately acquainted with rural conditions, to fit themselves for this kind of work. In the average farm home where the daughters are not needed for help in the house, they either enter one of the professions or go to the towns and cities to find employment in offices, shops and factories. There has been during the past couple of years considerable unemployment in the ranks of women in the larger centres, and the teaching profession has become somewhat crowded. This may mean that a greater number native born girls will remain in farming communities. If they do, will they remain solely as household workers or will some of them try to find employment as a sort of general help doing out-of-door work, such as looking after poultry, gardening and dairy work? Is there a place at the present for this kind of worker? Could a satisfactory arrangement be made for part time work in the house and part time work in the actual farm operations? The answers to these questions can only be given by farm people themselves. We would like to have some of The Guide readers discuss the subject.

## A Woman of Accomplishment

The Montreal Gazette recently, in reporting the death of Mrs. Honore Chasse, of Quebec, at the age of 59, told a most interesting story of her life and work. The late Mrs. Chasse was mother of 11 children, nine of whom survive. One might easily believe that raising a family of that size and caring for a home was sufficient to fully occupy the time of one woman. But not so with Mrs. Chasse. Her accomplishment in managing a newspaper was outstanding. Her family were very evidently given a home training and an education that fitted them to hold responsible positions in the business world. One of her sons is a colonel in

one of the eastern military districts, another son is a news editor, a daughter is society editor on a Quebec paper, a third son is solicitor to one of the federal departments of government, while the fourth son is employed by a large paper company, two daughters are married and two are still at home.

Mrs. Chasse's father, Dr. Gideon Larocque, was at one time member of the Quebec legislative assembly, and later was appointed sergeant-at-arms. Her husband was an ardent Conservative and stood as a candidate on several occasions. Living in this atmosphere, Mrs. Chasse developed a keen knowledge of political conditions, which stood her in good stead when the time came for her to guide a daily newspaper.

The Gazette comments as follows: "No woman in Canada has played a newspaper role such as that of Mrs. Chasse, some of these years being the most troubled period of Canadian history. Her husband was a prominent figure in the Quebec district, and especially so in newspaper and political circles. He was the owner of a daily paper in the city of Quebec, called the *Advant Garde*, the publication of which was suspended several years before his death, but he kept on the printing business and, when he died, Mrs. Chasse took over the management of affairs herself, and did so well that when the Conservative party bought *L'Evenment*, then an evening paper in 1909, and reorganized it, Mrs. Chasse was appointed general manager, and took active charge of the entire administration. For 11 years she managed the paper, holding it firmly to the Conservative policy.

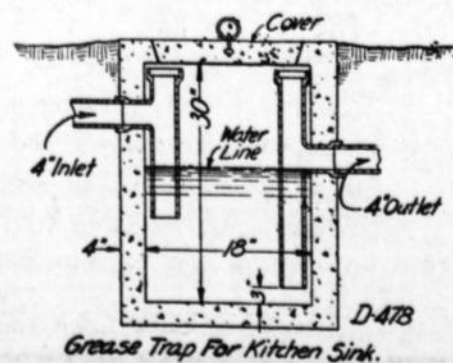
"This period of time took in the war years, when papers which advocated such war measures as conscription were not popular in the city of Quebec. Notwithstanding the open hostility in Quebec city and throughout the rural sections where the paper was bitterly denounced, Mrs. Chasse insisted on maintaining the paper as a straight party organ and for conscription, the only French daily in the province to hold such an attitude. At that time two of her sons were overseas, Lieut. Col. Henri Chasse, D.S.O., who, only a week ago, took up his position in Montreal, as acting A.A. and Q.M.G., Military District No. 4, and Lieut. Antoine Chasse, M.C. So bitter was the feeling at that time that in 1918, during the evening of Good Friday, when anti-conscription mobs gained control of the city until the military authorities succeeded in restoring order, *L'Evenment* office was sacked. This made no difference in the policy followed by the paper."

Three years ago *L'Evenment* was acquired by a leading Quebec business man and turned into a morning paper. Mrs. Chasse retired from active work at this time.

## Grease Trap for Sink

A grease trap should always be used in the drain from a kitchen sink either where the drain leads into a septic tank or into a tile of considerable depth, as the accumulated grease not only interferes with the proper operation of a septic tank, but even in a long tile has a tendency to harden and eventually clog the tile.

A grease trap is simply a box of some sort which allows the sink refuse to settle and the grease to rise to the top and harden. The incoming liquid is admitted near the top just under the coating of grease, and the outflow is



through an elbow or tee which draws the liquid from near the bottom of the trap, as shown in the accompanying cut. The grease trap is usually made of concrete or a large sewer tile, but can be made of almost anything that is tight enough to hold liquid. It should be placed near the foundation wall and with the top about level with the surface of the ground. The top should be tight, but removable so the grease can be lifted out occasionally when the collection gets heavy enough.

## When Children Go to School

Now that school days are with us again, it requires considerable planning on the part of the mother to keep things running smoothly so that there is as little as possible confusion in the morning. There is so often a helterskelter grab for bags, books, lunch-box and what not, that the whole house is upset until the children are well on the road to school.

The child should be trained to bring in his lunch-box and school-bag and hang them in a certain place. He should have hooks of his own for his out-door wraps, and a convenient shelf for his rubbers and caps. This will prevent that: "Where in time is that old hat of mine?" or "Mother, where is my coat?" common cries of the school child during the early morning hustle to get ready for school.

One mother who had difficulty with the children going without the proper amount of wraps, or of leaving their raincoats and caps either at the school or at home, and having to come home through the rain, tried this method: A waterproof box was built and put under the seat of the buggy. In this compartment was kept the rain togs and a pair of warm mitts and warm sweater for each child. The heavier caps were kept there as well. If the morning was bright and sunny, as it is so often when the children start out, they went without extra wraps, the mother knowing that extra wraps were on hand in case a cold, chilling wind should spring up during the day. They were likewise prepared for stormy weather as a rubberized sheet for cover was folded and put into the box.

If the articles came home wet they were dried by the kitchen fire and put into the box once more, thus were on hand at all times. Children started to school with their raincoats are apt to leave them at the schoolhouse if the weather turns fine, especially the younger children, so this plan seems to work out nicely, and the children properly clothed for any kind of weather.

A good grade of corduroy makes as nice school clothes as any, for it has a wear-resisting quality and always looks so well, besides does not seem to catch every particle of dust, as do the rougher weaves. For suits for the young boys or dresses for little girls, or even coats, it is hard to beat the best grade of corduroy. A cheap grade is a waste of money in buying.

If little sister has a pretty new pinny to wear, and little brother or big brother a bright new tie, they will appreciate it, for what child does not like something new to wear to school. The school clothing need not be elaborate, but they can be neatly made and put on so the child looks neat.

When the children come from school at night, hungry as bears, it is a wise mother who has a plate of sandwiches, a plate of cookies and a pitcher of creamy milk set out on a corner of the table, for if the hungry ones are allowed to run to the pantry they will devour pie and cake galore without using the least particle of discrimination, then when tea-time comes they are not hungry, and as a result go to bed improperly nourished. Children who do this lose weight and fast become below normal, so see to it that the school child has plenty of the proper kind of food at the proper time, lots of sleep in rooms with open windows, loose, warm clothing, and they will be healthy and happy during the school year.—Marilla R. Whitmore.



# The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter"?—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

### Pool Initial Payments

The Editor.—In The Guide of October 1, 1924, on page (1125) 17, in the item headed, The Story of the Wheat Pools, in the paragraph—The Contracts—on lines 17, 18 and 19, you state: It (the contract) provides for an initial payment to the grower on the delivery of wheat.  
Will you kindly give the number of the clause of the Saskatchewan Pool Contract in which such is stated?  
I have read and re-read the contract, and could not find it, and that is the important point. To my sorrow I had patronized this statement until a farmer asked me how did I know that they would make an initial payment, the contract did not say so. After being unable to find it, I quit, and if it is not in the contract it should not be published as being in.—R. F. Beilhartz, Bateman.  
[Provision for an initial payment and subsequent payments is made in Clause 16 of the Saskatchewan contract.—Editor.]

### Immigration

The Editor.—It would be of general interest to have opinions upon the question of the advisability of bringing more immigrants into the Canadian West at the present time and near future.  
Is it for the collective good to bring in abundant labor with little if any capital or experience of the West? Will labor alone build up this nation, or do we need invested capital to develop that which is undeveloped?  
Is it a matter of pure experiment or can the results be estimated with any degree of truth? Is the matter a theoretical one or one of practical outline?—"Observer." Maidstone, Sask.

### Satisfied With Pool

The Editor.—Last fall I turned in to the pool one thousand bushels of wheat and got \$676 for it, which is very satisfactory indeed. If I had sold it outside the pool, as far as I know I would have got only \$668 for it, but the main thing is, we are getting organized. If any farmer held his wheat till the pool closed and then sold his wheat for \$5.00 a bushel it is not worthy of anybody's notice.—Alex. Howey, Botha, Alberta.

### Tax The Value of The Land

The Editor.—The minister of finance has issued a notice that there is to be a meeting to consider the adjustment of taxation. He has also stated that the federal government cannot impose a land tax.  
When we consider the fact that in our largest cities, the owners of the best sites, without making the slightest effort to maintain the prosperity of the country, can extort from industry fortunes yearly—often as much in one year as industry with all its toil can get in a hundred years; and when we consider that these exactions grow and grow with every addition to the population; and when we consider that this drives the two extremes of society further and further asunder, greater fortune to the house of plenty and greater burden to the home of want, then we may form some idea of the blunder of resorting to a tariff, a method that smuggles itself into the homes of the poorest and guarantees fortunes to the richest.  
The tariff falls wholly on industry and subjects industry to a twofold burden—taxes to government, and tribute to the owner of the land. Instead, therefore, of encouraging everyone to do his best with his opportunities, instead of making the land bud and blossom as the rose, we penalize the man who does his best to enrich the country, and reward with fortunes those who hold the land to degrade and impoverish their fellows.  
The cost of assessing and collecting taxes in the cities is less than 2 per cent., but the cost imposed by the merchants in collecting the tariff amounts fully to 50 per cent.—it costs \$50,000,000 to collect \$100,000,000.  
Only by a land tax can we compel everyone to contribute. Labor must provide all the tax and gets no protection; the landowner gets all the protection and provides nothing for taxation.—W. A. Douglas, Toronto, Ont.

### No Human Solution

The Editor.—Your issue of September 3, contains a letter from Carl Axelsson in the Open Forum, under the heading, What's Wrong With the World? which is quite timely, for trouble and unrest is general, and as time goes on it only seems to bring confusion worse confounded. None of the great men or groups of such can apparently see the solution, and to my mind there is no permanent human solution.  
Mr. Axelsson's quotation at the end of his letter, "Know the truth and the truth will set you free," is from the Bible, St. John, 8, 32, and refers to the spiritual truth which applies to only such as are the true followers of Christ and His teachings.  
To my mind we are approaching a crisis,

and we are going to hear from God in His own way. It would not be in order with the idea of your columns to enter into details here, but so far as I can, I will be glad to try to help any who desire more spiritual truth. My motive is simply one of helpfulness.—H. A. Farquhar, Cereal, Alberta.

### The Militarist Mind

The Editor.—In your issue of September 3, you had an editorial headed, The Militarist Mind, which did not seem to contain a scrap of common sense.  
No doubt none of us care for the ex-

pense of maintaining prisons, asylums and a police force, but they are necessary, also one may not like the cost of insurance premiums, but after a fire one appreciates the value.

The same thing applies to the maintenance of a navy, and even to-day if the British fleet was not patrolling the Asiatic and Indian Oceans, our commerce would soon suffer from pirates as much as in the old days, while in case of some future war it is essential, that the seas remain free for shipments of our products.

I am an admirer of your usual guides—organization, education, co-operation—but this editorial in particular seemed misleading, hence this letter, which I trust you will kindly publish.—L. F. Solly, Westholme, B.C.

### Potato Crop and Middleman

The Editor.—Knowing that you have the farmer's interest at heart, I am writing now on the above subject. I have travelled the country 70 miles north of Yorkton, and as far as Bull Head, on the Crow's Nest Pass. I am an old farmer, nearly 70, and I have never seen the potato tops look

better, but very few potatoes of any size. I do not think the crop through the country will average 100 bushels to the acre. The grain crops in places are not much good, and a good many of the farmers will not make both ends meet, but most of them will have surplus potatoes, and you will be doing them a good turn if you advise them not to sell for less than \$1.00, delivered to town or city. I made enquiries amongst the wholesalers what they would pay, and the highest I was offered was 75c and they are selling them at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.30 per bus. If the consumer was getting the benefit I would not say anything, but they are fleecing the grower and consumer too. A seed firm in this city bought last spring for 17c per bushel, and the manager of the same firm told me that he bought onion sets for less than 2c per pound, and they sold them at 35c and 40c per pound. Knowing the ups and downs of farm life from A to Z, a word of advice from you will put many a bright dollar in the farmers' pockets. I am afraid a good many must go under this winter and these hogs of middlemen are just fattening on them.—Yours truly, John West of Toronto, Winnipeg.

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official entry blank, in French or English, the best titles you can think of for the above picture.

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### Can You Tell a Good Dog Story?

If so Enter the New Guide Contest and Win a Cash Prize

A good dog is one of the best and most interesting companions one can have. He is a faithful and loyal friend, ready to sacrifice comfort and safety for those he serves. From time to time the daily press carries news articles telling stories of the remarkable feats of dogs. For example: From Montreal, within the past year, came a story of a dog who dragged his disabled master, who had been gored by an enraged bull over 200 yards to a house; from Toronto came a story of a female collie, who mothered a brood of chickens that had been forsaken, strangely enough, by their own hen mother. The little chicks followed the dog about faithfully and lovingly, and slept with her at night. Another story told how a dog flung itself in front of an oncoming train and saved the life of its little mistress by knocking her clear off the track but lost his own life in the brave act.

Dogs are not always what they ought to be. The training or "breaking-in" of a bad dog makes a good story. Sometimes dogs, like undesirable individuals, lead double lives. At home they are gentle, obedient and hard-working, but abroad they are thieves and marauders. A good example of this is witnessed in the Yaller Dog, in Ernest Thompson Seton's Wild Animals I have Known (which, by the way, is a story of fact).

We might go on and fill pages with stories we have heard about dogs, but we want Guide readers to have a chance to tell a few of the good ones they know. There are heaps of dogs in this western country worth telling about. We want true stories and will pay cash prizes for the best. The writing of a story about a dog will be a labor of love for many as most farm people are, at heart, lovers of dogs and horses. Tell

the story in your own way, but do not make it too long. About 700 words is the ideal length. It may be a story of your own dog or of one you owned in the past, or of one owned by some one else, but it must be "true."

The following prizes will be paid in cash:

- For the best letter—telling story of a dog.....\$8.00
- For the second best letter..... 5.00
- For the third best letter..... 3.00

Any other letters received in the contest which are judged to be worthy of publication will be paid for at our usual rates.

Write in ink on one side of the paper only.

The contest closes November 15.

Address all letters in this contest to The Contest Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

### News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 2

that the entire province will be covered within approximately the first two weeks of November.

The meetings in each of the 16 organization districts will be in charge of the district director, and the entire campaign will be arranged and directed from the Central office, in order that all overlapping of dates may be avoided. An effort is being made to secure the services of a large number of prominent speakers, in addition to the officers of the association, and literature has been prepared which it is hoped will make an effective appeal to farmers all over the province.

### A Course in Economics

The Central Board of the S.G.G.A., at its meeting on October 8 and 9, decided to arrange for a two-weeks' course in economics at the University

of Saskatchewan, early in the New Year, probably in February next.

As a result of negotiations the university has agreed to arrange for such a course, and to provide suitable accommodation, provided at least 25 persons will guarantee to take the course.

The course will include work on Money, Credit and Banking Organization, Currency and Credit Control, and Farmer-Labor Problems; and lectures on these subjects will be given morning, afternoon and evening, followed by discussion. It is suggested by the university authorities that the discussions might be carried on in part under chairman appointed by the students themselves, and in part under the supervision of the instructor giving the lecture.

This will provide an excellent opportunity for a thorough study of this important subject, and those who are willing to attend the course should forward their names to the Central office as early as convenient.

### Wants a Cheese Factory

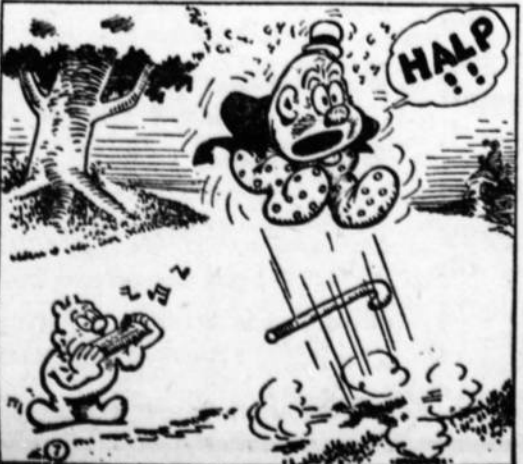
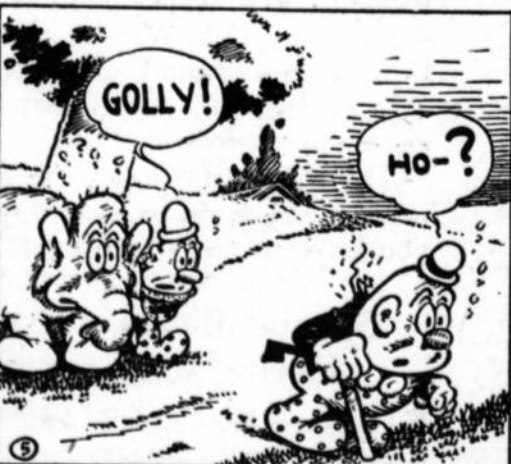
The following letter has come to hand from Alex Dewar, of Le Roy, Sask., viz.:

"The farmers in this district are considering the establishing of a cheese factory at Le Roy. At the last meeting they appointed me as a delegate to investigate and find out everything within reason. Now what I would like to find out from you is, the best way to form a company composed of farmers to finance this factory. Would also like to get your opinion as to whether it is a good paying proposition or not. These times a man has to try and figure out anything that will help to keep the wolf from the door. I might just mention that there are about 60 farmers shipping cream, with an average of seven cows milking on each farm. Would you think that it would be better to induce a cheese-maker to come in and

Continued on Page 22

### NICKY AND TINY TRY TO DO TRICKS

One day Nicky decided it was time to have a circus in Dooville, so right after dinner he and Tiny went out on a quiet part of the road just outside the village to practice. A circus would not be complete without a trick elephant, so the first thing to do was to teach Tiny some tricks. After working very hard nearly all afternoon, Tiny was finally able to stand on his head without falling over. Nicky was very pleased with him and the little mouse was thinking what a fine place Tiny's trunk would be to hide in. Then along came Old Man Grouch, and as usual he tried to spoil sport by telling Nicky that Tiny would take a fit if he stood on his head. What in the world is the matter with Tiny? He is acting as if he had a real fit. Poor Nicky has been knocked over and Old Man Grouch is pleased for once to be able to say, "What did I tell you." He even thinks Tiny is trying to dance, and is taking it as a great joke. But there is the cause of all the trouble—the little mouse that went up Tiny's trunk. Tiny got such a fright that he gave a mighty blow and shot the tiny mouse up into the air; then down it came, right over Old Man Grouch's head. What a surprise for Old Man Grouch when he feels something moving up and down his spine. He looks very much as if he were having a fit himself, even the Grandpa Doo Dad and the Grandma Doo Dad are laughing at him. Such a tiny little mouse to create such a lot of trouble, and, of course, Old Man Grouch is sure Tiny put it down his neck. That night Old Man Grouch couldn't sleep, so with the mouse on a string and big stick over his shoulder, he started out to find Tiny. It is to be hoped he won't find him this time, because, after all, it wasn't Tiny's fault.





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**DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS—SOME** beauties. Ideal for beef and milk. Let me ship a young heifer or bull crated by express. Get into the best. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 41-5

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**350 BUYS MY NINE HEAD PURE-BRED** Herefords. Peter Schumacher, Provost, Alta. 43-2

**HEREFORD BULL CALVES FROM \$25 UP, FOR** sale. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 42-4

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**AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES, FOUR TO EIGHT** months, good pedigree. James Allan, Hughenden, Alta. 43-2

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**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, FROM MATURE** stock. Weanlings, \$10; sows and boars, ready for service, \$25; papers and crates free. R. S. Baird, Sifton, Sask. 41-6

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**REAL BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRES**

For years we have had the Champion Berkshire herd of Western Canada at all the large exhibitions. Very special offerings now in young boars and young sows. Write for booklet and information—VAUXHALL STOCK FARMS LTD., VAUXHALL, ALBERTA.

**MEADOWLAND FARM BERKSHIRES ARE** good boys. Selected April boars, \$20. M. W. Bailey, Druid, Sask. 40-6

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**FOR SALE—SUFFOLK, SHROPSHIRE AND** Southdown rams and ewes, high-class quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 33-6

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**CHINCHILLA AND WHITE FLEMISH YOUNG** stock now available. Opportunity in knocking at your door. Order today and start in the profitable fur business. Hurst Rabbit Farm, Sidney, B.C. 40-6

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### POULTRY

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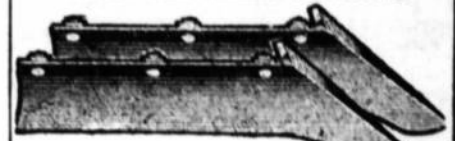
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### MACHINERY and AUTOS

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Finished, Fitted and Bolted for every make of plow. Mr. Farmer, we sell to you direct at these prices. Freight or express is nothing to what we save you. We have shares in stock ready for quick shipment, to fit every make of plow. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Give Number of Old Shares when ordering.

12-inch	13-inch	14-inch	16-inch	18-inch
Each	Each	Each	Each	Each
\$2.75	\$2.90	\$3.10	\$3.40	\$3.65

Send for our New Fall and Winter Catalog 93

**MACLEOD'S LIMITED** WINNIPEG

**SELLING—28-50 CASE SEPARATOR, \$175;** four-furrow power-lift disc plow, \$100; 12-foot International power-lift cultivator, \$40. All in excellent condition. A. R. Moore, Qu'Appelle, Sask. 43-5

**MCCORMICK-DEERING 15-30 TRACTOR, 28-45** McCormick separator, Deere three-bottom engine plow. National out crusher six-gauge stalk-way engine. International three-horse Type R engine, power washer, 12 head heavy horse, triple line, farm machinery. A. F. Wolf, Macoun, Sask. 43-2

**USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS—ENGINES,** magnetos, carburetors, gears, springs for every make car. The City Auto Wrecking Co., 753 Main Street, Winnipeg. 27-13

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**SELLING—15-30 HART-PARR TRACTOR,** first-class running order. Fred Mawhinney, Oakville, Man. 41-3

**FORDSON COMPLETE, EXTENSION RIMS,** Oliver engine plow, 90% new, \$350 cash. A. C. Hultgren, Crossfield, Alta. 41-4

**MAGNETO REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.** Lemery-Denison, Saskatoon. 35-18

**SELLING—BABY GRAND CAR, \$400. WILL** take horses. Jack Dash, Kipling, Sask.

#### CYLINDER GRINDING

**CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME** method as used by leading factories. Overhaul pistons fitted. Crankshafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 38-13

**CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO** and engine repairs, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 32-13

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#### MISCELLANEOUS

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**CLEAN COAL—WRITE FOR PRICES AND** freight rates direct to New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 35-13

**FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J.** Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal.

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**OLD AND Faded GARMENTS REPAIRED AND** renewed. Ruas and housefurnishings renovated. Fur stored, remodeled and refined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. 36-53

**RUMFORD DYERS AND CLEANERS,** Brandon, Man. Suits, dresses, coats, faded or soiled, returned equal to new. Send by mail or express.

**LAIRD, THE CLEANER, 734 PORTAGE, WIN-** nipeg, specialist ladies' gentlemen's wearing apparel, cleaned, dyed or altered. 42-5

**FLOUR MILLS**

**FLOUR MILL FOR SALE—ONE 30 TO 35 BAR-** rel capacity self-contained Turner Maltum in Parvo flour mill, complete with cleaning plant. Used, but thoroughly overhauled, and as good as new. Terms can be arranged. Address—Kipp-Kelly Ltd., 66 Highgate Avenue, City. We build and equip flour mills, elevators, and do all kinds of machine work, roll grinding and corrugating. 42-5

## If you have Ducks to Sell, Now is the Time, Buyers will "Pek-in" our Classified Ads.

Excuse the "pun," but if you send us your ad. early you'll catch hundreds of farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta who will be watching closely The Guide's Classified Ads. for all Poultry offerings. You'll see from the following testimonial that The Guide has the habit of bringing Quick Results year after year:

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If you haven't got Ducks perhaps you have a surplus of Geese, Turkeys, Cockerels, Pullets or Guinea that you are anxious to dispose of quickly. Now is the time to advertise all kinds of Poultry. And you'll find The Guide is just as good for one kind as it is for another. Remember, the secret in getting quick results rests with you. Send your ad. to The Guide early—now—before the majority start.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

(Continued on next page)



G. H. Biggs was chairman of meeting. Vocal solos were given by Mrs. Hepburn, of Elnora, and Miss Douglas, of Penhold, and a delicious lunch was served by the Horn Hill U.F.W.A.



# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., October 17, 1924.

**WHEAT**—Market closed around the high levels of the week with October wheat strong and displaying signs of congestion. It would appear that some October delivery contract grade wheat is wanted before the end of this month, and the delay caused by the recent bad weather has made deliveries very much smaller than was expected. The strength in cash wheat here is having an appreciable effect on deferred delivery wheat and British and foreign markets. With the resumption of good weather deliveries will get heavier, but unless the weather from now on is exceptional, there can be no great movement from the country of grain for shipment east before navigation closes. If such is the case cash wheat should remain at a considerable premium. Conditions have been bullish for a long time. Offerings have been very light and market has advanced very easily on little buying. The trend now depends on how much wheat these markets have to absorb. There is no hang-over from last year, and little of this year's crop is being held at present prices apparently, so that practically all the market has to take is what is coming along from day to day. Conditions certainly are unique, and there is nothing bearish but the price. Coarse grains have been rather dull. The demand for oats has been poor, and deliveries against the October contract have been a drag on the market, forcing cash oats down, while other grains have advanced. Rye and barley are both in excellent demand. Export business in both grains is large, and it is being taken at present values by eastern interests.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
Oct. 13 to 18, inclusive.									
	13	14	15	16	17	18	Week Ago	Year Ago	
<b>Wheat—</b>									
Oct. 157	159	164	161	165	162	153	96		
Dec. 151	152	157	153	156	154	148	93		
May 154	155	160	156	159	157	150	98		
<b>Oats—</b>									
Oct. 65	64	65	64	64	63	63	40		
Dec. 64	63	65	63	64	63	62	38		
May 66	65	67	65	67	65	64	42		
<b>Barley—</b>									
Oct. 94	95	96	94	95	93	93	50		
Dec. 92	92	93	91	92	90	90	50		
May 93	93	95	93	94	92	91	53		
<b>Flax—</b>									
Oct. 240	240	241	241	240	236	237	207		
Dec. 226	227	230	229	228	224	223	197		
May 231	233	236	233	233	228	228	199		
<b>Rye—</b>									
Oct. 126	127	130	128	130	129	124	61		
Dec. 126	127	131	128	130	129	125	62		
May 129	130	134	131	133	132	126	68		

CASH WHEAT									
Oct. 13 to 18, inclusive									
	13	14	15	16	17	18	Week Ago	Year Ago	
1 N	160	161	166	163	166	162	155	96	
2 N	155	156	161	158	162	159	150	93	
3 N	149	151	159	153	157	154	145	88	
4	140	141	146	142	145	142	135	81	
5	128	129	134	130	133	129	124	75	
6	116	117	122	118	121	117	112	68	
Feed	105	107	111	107	106	102	102	64	

**LIVERPOOL PRICES**

Liverpool market closed October 17 as follows: December 14d lower at 12s 9½d; March 14d lower at 12s 9½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted unchanged at \$4.47. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: December \$1.72; March \$1.71½.

**MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES**

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.48½ to \$1.67½; No. 1 northern, \$1.47½ to \$1.49½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.47½ to \$1.65½; No. 2 northern, \$1.40½ to \$1.47½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.45½ to \$1.63½; No. 3 northern, \$1.44½ to \$1.45½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.44½ to \$1.60½; No. 1 hard, \$1.43½ to \$1.52½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.44½ to \$1.46½; No. 1 hard, \$1.43½ to \$1.45½; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.44½ to \$1.56½; No. 1 durum, \$1.42½ to \$1.51½; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.43½ to \$1.54½; No. 2 durum, \$1.41½ to \$1.49½; No. 3 amber durum, \$1.41½ to \$1.52½; No. 3 durum, \$1.38½ to \$1.47½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.07½ to \$1.08½; No. 3 yellow, \$1.06 to \$1.07; No. 2 mixed, \$1.04½ to \$1.05½; No. 3 mixed, \$1.02½ to \$1.03½. Oats—No. 2 white, 47½c to 48½c; No. 3 white, 47½c to 47½c; No. 4 white, 44½c to 45½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 88c to 90c; medium to good, 83c to 87c; lower grades, 77c to 82c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.23 to \$1.23½. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.50½ to \$2.53½.

**BRITISH CATTLE MARKET**

Glasgow reports no Canadian fat or store cattle on sale this week. There were 1,720 Irish cattle on Monday's market and these sold from 8c to 10½c per lb., live weight. Scotch sold from 12c to 13½c. Birkenhead offered 700 Canadian stores and these sold from 16½c to 17½c per lb., dressed weight, plus offal, none being sold as feeders. There were 87 Canadians consigned as fats and sold from 16½c to 17½c for steers, 12c for bulls and 14c for cows. Forty-one hundred Irish sold from 15½c to 16½c. About 3,000 Irish stores sold at same prices as Canadians. London cables the sale of 400 Canadian dressed sides of fair quality from 14½c to 15½c and some choice at 16½c. Total to Great Britain, January 1, to date this year, 60,571 head. Last year, 47,363 head.

**WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK**

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending October 17, 1924: Receipts this week: Cattle 9,570; hogs 6,981; sheep 1,299. Receipts previous week: Cattle 7,717; hogs 4,452; sheep 440.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur														
October 13 to October 18, inclusive														
Date	2 CW	3 CW	Oats	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	BARLEY	FLAX	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW	1 CW	2 CW
Oct. 13	65	62	62	60	55	94	90	86	84	240	236	205	126	
14	64	61	61	59	54	95	91	87	84	240	236	205	127	
15	65	62	62	60	55	96	92	88	85	241	237	206	130	
16	64	61	61	59	54	94	90	86	84	241	237	206	128	
17	64	61	61	59	54	95	91	87	84	240	236	205	130	
18	63	60	60	58	54	93	89	86	83	236	232	201	129	
Week Ago	63	60	60	58	53	93	89	85	82	237	232	202	124	
Year Ago	40	37	37	35	33	50	46	43	43	208	203	174	61	

## Ship Your Grain

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# UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

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OPERATING TERMINAL ELEVATORS AT:  
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References: Any Bank or Commercial Agency  
**WINNIPEG — MOOSE JAW — CALGARY**  
Liberal Advances—Prompt Settlements. Absolute Safety—Best Results  
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**MALDEN ELEVATOR CO. LTD., GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG**

### B.C. Co-ops. Branch Out

Disregarding the general advice of Aaron Sapiro that co-operatives should avoid branching into side lines, two big co-operatives of the Pacific coast district have gone into new enterprises that promise success. While not inclined to disagree with the general principles enunciated by Sapiro, they maintain that circumstances alter cases and that existing conditions warrant the enterprises upon which they have embarked.

The new co-operative ventures are a winery, which is becoming an important adjunct of the operations of the co-operative berry growers, and a farm and plant has been established by the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association with the purpose of converting skimmed milk into pork—a by-product factory of the creamery business that has already been operated successfully by the milk producers.

The Vancouver winery which the berry growers are operating contains at the present time at least ten thousand gallons of wine, which one writer has been constrained to describe as "an inspiring spectacle."

As to that there may be differences of opinion, but the fact remains that the berry growers of British Columbia have gone in for the manufacture of wine in earnest—mostly port for the British market. The wine is being made chiefly from loganberries and blackberries, but mostly the former, and the expert wine maker who is running the plant gives the assurance that the "bouquet" of British Columbia wine can compare favorably with that of wine made anywhere in the world.

President H. P. Simpson, of the Berry Growers' Association, recently stated that the time is at hand when there will be no need to import wine into British Columbia, while the wine markets elsewhere are limitless. He stated that the new enterprise was strictly co-

operative and was initiated solely for the purpose of obtaining for the berry growers a market for their produce and ensuring for them better returns than they have been receiving. It is anticipated that if the wine-making and canning enterprises of the co-operatives succeed there will be need for the planting in British Columbia of a much larger acreage to loganberries.

The Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association has a reputation for making a success of everything it undertakes, so there is no reason to believe that it will fail in its attempt to convert the large quantity of skim-milk it has after the cream has been drawn off for the markets, and the making of butter, into profit-producing pork. Twenty-five thousand pounds of milk is daily being fed to several hundred pigs, which were acquired when they weighed from 70 to 90 pounds. When they touch 170 or over on their skimmed milk diet they will be shipped out on the hoof for pork. It is not proposed at present to raise pigs, although that development may come later on. The departure has been described as one which marks "the most up-to-date effort in its line to solve production and marketing of livestock problems on co-operative lines."—S. W. Daffoe, in The Manitoba Free Press.

### Edmonton Elevator Open

The new Canadian government elevator at Edmonton has been opened for business, and has been declared by order-in-council a terminal point, which gives the farmers the same privileges as they have at Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Calgary for government inspection and weights. This new elevator is equipped with all the latest elevator machinery, including drying facilities for the handling of tough or damp grain, and should prove of great benefit to the farmers, especially with so much rain this fall.





# Some day a debutante

The same mild daily cleansing that has retained mother's schoolgirl complexion will give baby, when she grows up, an attractive, wholesome skin, and gain her life-long gratitude.

*A* debutante! That little bundle of fluff—baby. Mother remembers her own début, not so many years ago. The thrill of parties, attentions, popularity. Some day baby, too, will make her bow. Will she be lovely, attractive—popular? Or will she be handicapped by a poor complexion—a wallflower?

Mother's duty to baby is obvious. The tender, rose-petal skin needs the same simple care that mother's does. Constant attention, the thorough cleansing that dermatologists recommend, will give baby, when she grows up, the complexion that women envy—men admire.

For by this simple method, superior to costly beauty treatments, the complexion is built, wholesomely protected, with a result which renders cosmetics unnecessary or of secondary importance. For if the skin itself is right, artificial aids are little needed.

*A simple, wholesome "beauty treatment"—do this just one week—then note results*

Use powder and rouge if you wish. But *never* leave them on over night. If you do, they clog the pores, often enlarge them. Blackheads and disfigurements often follow. They must be washed away.

Volume and efficiency produce 25c quality for only

## 10c



*Palm and olive oils—nothing else—give nature's green color to Palmolive Soap.*

*Made in Canada*

Wash your face with soothing Palmolive. Then massage it gently into the skin. Rinse thoroughly. *Then repeat both* the washing and rinsing. If your skin is inclined to dryness, apply a touch of good cold cream—that is all. Do this regularly, and particularly before retiring.

*Sallow, unattractive skin no longer excusable*

Thus in a simple manner, millions since the days of Cleopatra have found beauty and charm.

No medicaments are necessary. Just remove the day's accumulations of dirt, oil and perspiration, cleanse the pores, and nature will be kind to you. Your skin will be of fine texture. Your color will be good. Wrinkles will not be the problem as the years advance.

*Avoid this mistake*

Do not use ordinary soaps in the treatment given above. Do not think any green soap, or represented as of palm and olive oils, is the same as Palmolive. The Palmolive habit will keep that schoolgirl complexion.

And it costs but 10c the cake! So little that millions let it do for their bodies what it does for their faces. Obtain a cake today. Note the difference just one week makes.

